

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1923.

NUMBER 20

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3

JUST as we cross
the threshold of the
New Year, we want to pause awhile
and sincerely thank our friends and
customers for their loyalty to us in
the past.

That the New Year holds in
store a wealth of health, hap-
piness and prosperity for you
all is the sincere wish of

The BAHNSON Company

Humidification Engineers

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Eastern Office
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B E S T

Charlotte Manufacturing Co.
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Before Mr. Harvell took charge of this shop he served several years as an erector of Saco-Lowell cards.

His men have been trained carefully and have also had years of experience.

Such experience does count and we want to give you the benefit of this experience by rewinding your lickerins and reclothing your flats.

We rewind all makes of lickerins and reclothe all makes of flats.

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made under the supervision of Certified Public Accountants mean an independent verification of the recorded transactions and prove the clerical accuracy of the books.

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When you order from our Southern Office at Charlotte—in the very heart of the Southern textile industry—you get prompt delivery and lower freight rates as shipment is made from our plant at Saltville, Va., or from the nearest of our centrally located distributing points throughout the South.

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SODA ASH: 58% Pure Alkali—both light and dense. Shipments in bulk, bags and barrels.

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VIRGINIA SODA (Sesquicarbonate of Soda): A beautiful white crystalline product, uniform in character and action. A superior neutral textile soda for washing and scouring.

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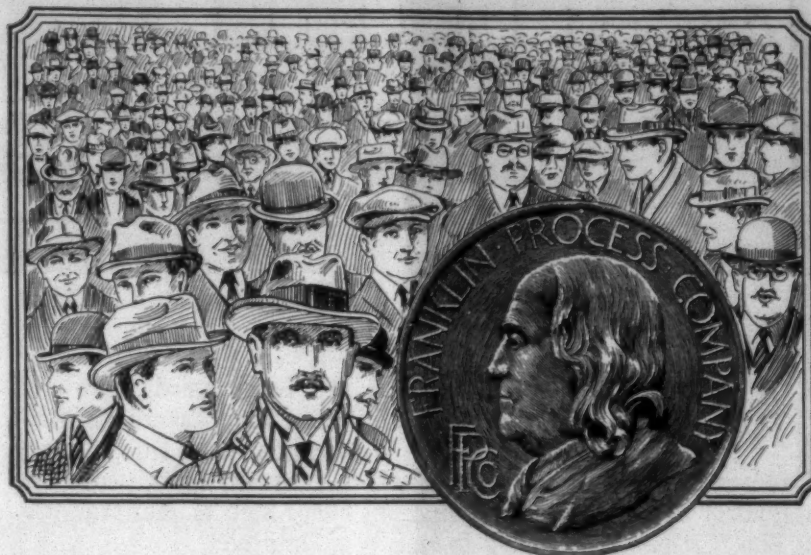
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Deal Direct with the Manufacturer

What hundreds of Woolen and Worsted men are proving, to their financial satisfaction



HUNDREDS of woolen and worsted men are finding that it saves them money to have their yarn dyed by Franklin Process Company, the "job dyers with the largest yarn dyeing capacity in the United States."

They send worsted yarn, either single or ply, to us on bobbins, tubes or cones; we dye it on Universal wound parallel tubes and return it to them on these tubes or on cones.

They also send us worsted yarn wound on jackspools. We dye it on special perforated spools and return it on the original jackspools.

The mills do not have the bother of handling skeins or warps and they do not have to put up with the serious yarn waste which always goes with the handling of skeins and warps.

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And the dyeing is of a quality which is fast becoming the standard in the dustry. Franklin colors are almost universally known in the trade for their distinctiveness and brilliancy. Franklin colors, in many cases are the secret behind increased sales and better prices for the mill. And there's "financial satisfaction" in that, isn't there?

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Write today, stating your problem in full and we will tell you how we can serve you to advantage. Or if you prefer, we will have a representative call.



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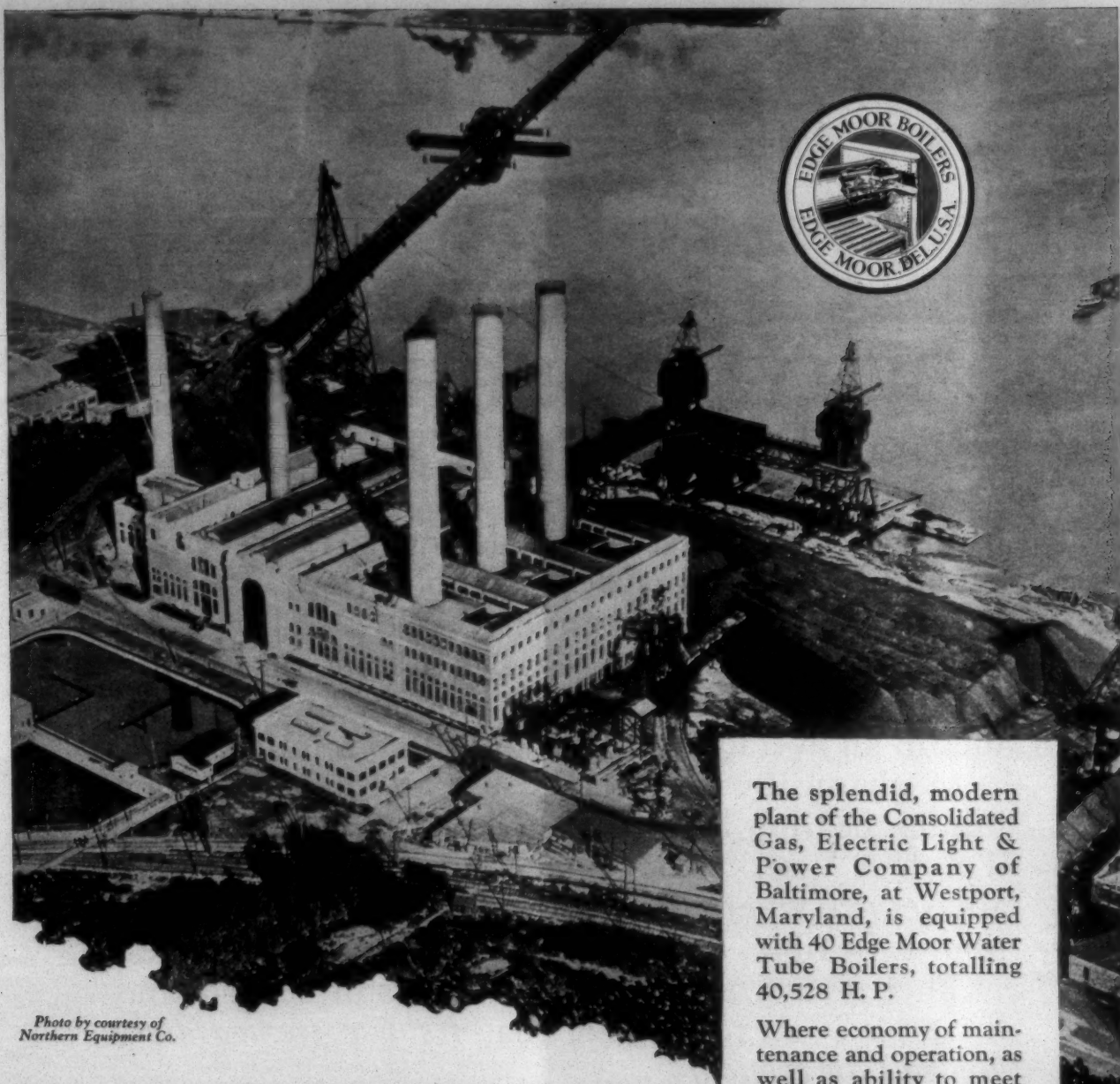


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varied information of value to power
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The splendid, modern
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with 40 Edge Moor Water
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Where economy of main-
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well as ability to meet
fluctuating load condi-
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Boilers satisfy every re-
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Established 1868
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ALLIGATOR



STEEL BELT LACING

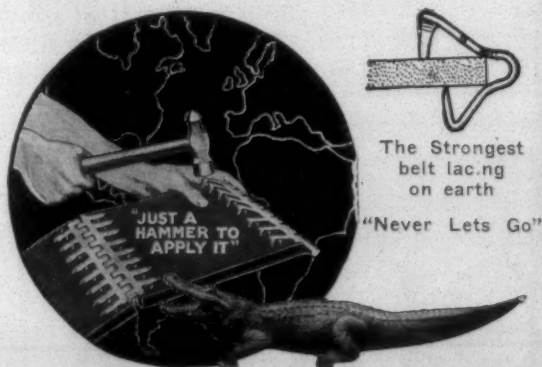
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Strength comes first in belt lacing. Then follow: durability, ease and speed of application, efficiency in service, range and economy.

Alligator is the Strongest Belt Lacing on Earth---and the most permanent. It is applied with a hammer in an average time of only three minutes.

Mechanically perfect because it binds the long burden bearing belt fibres in equal service. "Every Tooth A Vise." Rocker steel hinge pin endures in any service where the belt will run. The finished joint is flexible, separable and smooth on both sides.

There is a size for every thickness of belting and the price is so reasonable that *its use immediately becomes an economy.*



If you are not using Alligator now, write us for sample and our interesting book "Short Cuts to Power Transmission." A trial of Alligator will be no less convincing than an analysis of its points.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

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NUMBER 10

Designing and Finishing Cottons

By Samuel Holt, in Boston Transcript.

A designer is a person who plans a fabric for some special purpose, just as an architect designs a set of plans for a building. Both designer and architect must visualize the completed product, and both depend largely upon the decorator to produce the final result. The structure or ground-work of both must be planned with as much care and thought as the final decorating or finishing that is to complete the designer's or architect's thought.

The decorator of a building, and the finisher of a fabric perform similar functions. The finisher takes the grey cloth as it leaves the loom, bleaches it, dyes it, prints it, or changes its appearance by marking it with special engraved rollers, or by chemical action upon the fibres such as by mercerizing. Very few fabrics as they leave the loom are in such a condition that they could be made up into garments.

A fabric probably more used than any other is a cloth having a fine lawn construction. This is placed on the market under different names, the change in the cloth being entirely due to the method of finishing, for the gray cloth is the same. When the cloth is finished in a natural manner it is sold as lawn; by adding a little more stiffening to the cloth it is sold as batiste; by a special treatment to make it resemble linen the cloth is sold as linen.

Another cloth called organdie is also made from the same gray cloth. This requires more stiffening than the batiste, and when washed should not lose any of its stiffening qualities. The best organdies are finished in Switzerland, the cloth being woven in America, then sent to Switzerland and returned. American finished organdies are liable not to keep the stiffened effect.

Crepe fabrics are another class of fabrics now largely in use that require careful thought from the designer and the finisher. These fabrics are woven in both silk and cotton, their peculiar crepe effect being due principally to the materials used in the weaving process; but without the aid of the finisher the cloth would not have the crepe effect that distinguishes the cloth.

In weaving fabrics such as Georgette crepes the warp and filling must be made of hard twisted yarns. The warp is arranged in the cloth in the order of two threads right

twist, then two threads left twist. The filling is also woven in a similar manner, two shuttles being used and woven in the order of two picks right twist then two picks left twist. The weave is the plain weave. The exact turns per inch for both warp and filling must be carefully determined or a good crinkled effect will not be produced. If the cloth should be finished in the method used for other fabrics the crepe effect would not result. To produce the crinkled effect, the threads, both warp and filling, must be made to shrink, which is done by placing the cloth in an Alkaline bath. From this point the cloth must be carefully handled, for if too much tension is put on the cloth the threads will straighten out again and the crepe effect will be lost.

In the Georgette crepe method the crepe effect is produced in both directions, while with crepe de chine the crepe effect is in one direction only. The excellent wearing qualities of these fabrics are due to the hard twisted yarns and the elastic nature of the cloth.

Another fabric which is largely used and which requires the co-operation of the finisher is seersucker. This cloth also has a wrinkled appearance, but it is obtained from a different source from that of a crepe and produces a much more decided wrinkled effect. The woven seersucker is a striped fabric, obtained by using two warps, one weaving the portion of cloth that is not wrinkled, the other producing the wrinkle. This effect is obtained by crowding the warp, and weaving it with only a moderate tension upon it, the result being that the warp is not able to retain its straight appearance.

A fabric resembling the woven seersucker is produced from an ordinary plain woven fabric entirely by a method of finishing. In the imitation seersucker, the cloth is passed through a machine that transfers a resist to the cloth where it is desired to have the cloth wrinkle. A resist is something which prevents the action of some other chemical from passing through it, gum Arabic in this case, being often used.

After treatment with the resist, the cloth is placed in a bath containing a solution of caustic soda, which causes the cloth to contract where the solution comes in contact with the cloth not covered with the resist. The cloth is then thoroughly washed to remove both the resist and the caustic soda. The

portion of cloth covered with the resist will be wrinkled due to the shrinking of the part acted upon by the caustic soda.

Cotton fabrics, which are few years ago were placed on the market, having a dull and almost harsh feel, are now finished with a soft, glossy effect, giving to the cloth a rich silky appearance. This effect is brought about by mercerizing a fabric, and by passing it through a Schriener calender.

A cotton fibre in its natural state has an irregular surface; sometimes it is twisted to the right, then to the left and in other places there is no twist at all. After these fibres have been mercerized they become round and glossy. This result is transferred to the cloth, so that in a mercerized fabric a chemical action has taken place which adds a lustre to the cloth by rounding out all the threads.

A Schriener calender briefly consists of a hollow steel cylinder or roller, having its surface engraved with a large number of fine lines. These lines may be horizontal, vertical to the axis, diagonal or circular, and for special purposes a pattern is also engraved on its surface in addition to the lines. This roller is heavily weighted and is provided with an arrangement for heating it as required. Below this roller is another made of soft material such as cotton or paper, and in some machines another soft roller is placed above as well as below.

The cloth, before passing through the Schriener calender, is usually passed through the ordinary friction calender, for the surface of the steel roller is liable to injury if rough places in the cloth pass between the rollers. The friction calender straightens out the cloth and also adds lustre to it, caused by the friction of one roller running in contact with another roller at a different speed.

The cloth is then passed through the Schriener calender which, owing to the heavy pressure upon the heated steel roller, transfers the impressions of the engravings to the cloth. These impressions are so small that they cannot be seen with the unaided eyesight, but they enrich the surface of the cloth, making it softer and at the same time adding lustre to it.

The same principle of engraving the steel roller can be applied to fabrics for producing distinct figured effects such as are used for book-binding and water marks. To

produce these effects the steel roller is deeply engraved with a design that produces the effect desired, such as the imitation of Morocco leather, crocodile skin and diamond shapes.

The designer and the finisher cannot be separated; both are necessary for the completion of a fabric. The construction of all fabrics must be planned by the designer, such as sley, pick, weave, warp and filling, their proportion being such as to produce either a light or a heavy cloth, an open weave cloth such as scrims, voiles or marquisesettes, or a close weave cloth such as percales and shirtings. The finisher must plan out a method by which all the different kinds of fabrics may be completed so that they may be suitable for clothing; or for any other of the many purposes for which cloth is used. Both have their problems to solve, each looking at the fabric from a different standpoint.

Southern Cotton Spindles Ran 60 P. C. More Hours.

By Alston H. Garside, in Journal of Commerce.

It is common knowledge that the cotton mills of the South have been much more active than those of the North during the past year, but the probabilities are that few in the trade realize how wide has been the spread between the two sections of the cotton manufacturing industry in the extent of their operations.

An analysis of Government statistics shows that in the first ten months of the year the cotton spindles of the South ran on an average 60 per cent more time than the spindles of the North. The Southern spindles operated an average of 2,615 hours, while the Northern spindles ran only 1,617 hours.

The Southern mills, with a normal working day averaging 10.2 hours, ran on an average at 110 per cent of normal, while the Northern mills, with a normal day of only nine hours, ran at only 77 per cent of normal. The average for the country as a whole was about 94 per cent.

In other words, the Southern mills not only ran their longer regular working day but supplemented it with a great amount of night work, while the Northern mills averaged to run only about three-fourth of their shorter day schedule.

The extraordinary difference between mill activity in the South and in the North is further brought out by comparison of the total number
(Continued on Page 24.)

JACQUARDS

The following article was taken from the instruction book of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works:

History.

Joseph Marie Jacquard, a Frenchman, first produced the machine which bears his name about the year 1800, and his invention extended the textile field into fabrics of intricate design woven by power looms which before were produced only by hand weaving or approached within narrow limits by the dobby.

When complicated patterns are to be woven, there is no combination which can be made so that the warps can be grouped and handled by harness frames. Each warp thread must at times be individually raised and lowered, and to effect this control each thread is passed through a mail eye in a heddle, at the lower end of which is a weight or lingo to draw it down. The upper end of the cord attached to the heddle is passed through a board above the warp in which holes are drilled so that the cords are held in their proper locations. Where the pattern repeats itself across the goods, the similar cords from each pattern are brought together into one neck cord passing to the jacquard machine above the loom. Here the cords are attached to the lower ends of upright wires, a hook being formed in the upper end of each wire. These hooks are arranged in rows and in front of each row is a knife or griffe which is constantly moving up and down in proper time with the motion of the lay. Normally the hooks are in position to engage the griffes.

Near the top of the vertical hooked wire is a horizontal wire carrying a projection which bears against the upright wire in such a manner that if the horizontal wire is moved lengthwise, it will move the hooked end of the upright out of the path of the rising griffe. The ends of these horizontal wires project uniformly and directly towards a rectangular cylinder mounted so that it can be revolved and moved to and from the ends of the wires. Holes are drilled in this cylinder corresponding with the end of each wire. A series of cards pass over the cylinder and one card is presented to the wires at each pick. The card is pressed against the ends of the wires and if there is a hole in the card the wire is not moved lengthwise, causing the upright to engage the griffe, which in moving upward raises the cord and its corresponding warp thread or threads as the case may be. Holes are punched in the cards so that only the wires which are selected will move lengthwise, and the holes are punched in such an arrangement that they will weave the desired pattern.

The Jacquard machine is a development of the old so-called loom in which the cords were bunched together and pulled by the hand of a draw-boy who attended to this part of the process.

1. Crompton & Knowles Straight-Lift Jacquard.

The so-called "straight-lift machine" is practically obsolete today.

A few mills are still using this type because of a disinclination to diverge from their original equipment and in rare instances certain specialties may be advantageously produced.

The uprights A, Fig. 1, are supported upon a stationary plate B, the needle being indicated by D. As this jacquard is driven at the speed

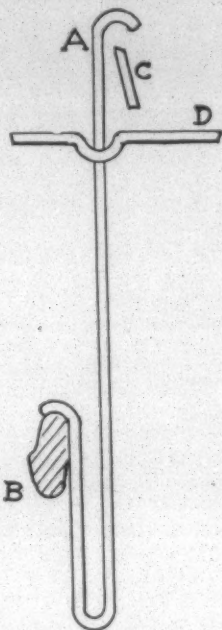


FIG. 1

of the crank shaft the shed closes quickly, not giving the shuttle any surplus time for its flight through the shed. A high speed cannot be

2. Crompton & Knowles Rise-and-Fall Jacquard.

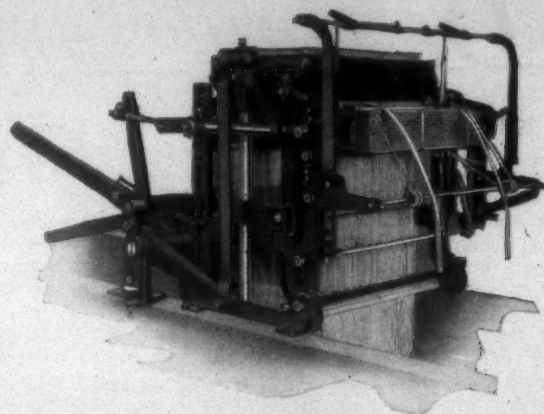
The rise-and-fall jacquard is a development of the straight-life type and has several advantages over that form.

The "griffes" C and the bottom plate B move up and down. With this arrangement the lay beats up upon a closed shed (i. e., all the warp

popular machine where causes other than the Jacquard make high speed impossible, and for certain specialties it is not supplanted by the double-lift machine. It is of simpler construction and cheaper than the double-lift type and requires less care.

3. Crompton & Knowles Double-Lift Jacquard.

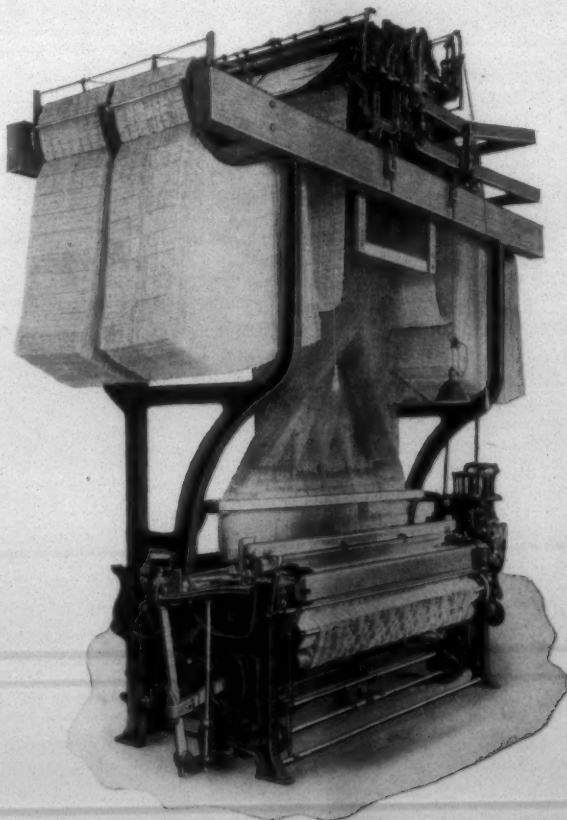
The double-lift jacquard has two



Crompton & Knowles Straight-Lift or Single-Acting Jacquard

threads lie parallel with each other), uprights controlling the same warp ends, namely, A. and A'. The bottom plate B is stationary. The griffes C controlling A and A' move up and down alternately, which makes the increase in speed possible.

1. The shed stays open longer for the shuttle to pass.
2. High speed is permissible because the wire arrangement makes it possible to drive the jacquard at not capable of high speed, is still a



Crompton & Knowles Automatic Damask Loom with Crompton & Knowles Double-Cylinder, Double-Lift Jacquard

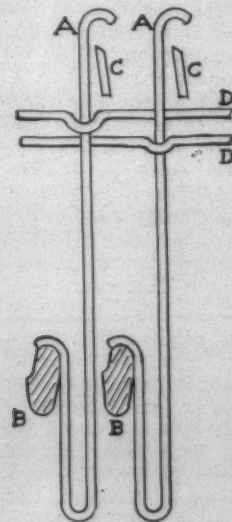


FIG. 2

one-half the speed of the crank shaft.

1. Crompton & Knowles Double-Cylinder Jacquard.

The term "double cylinder" does not usually imply a jacquard so constructed that fewer cards are required. A double-cylinder machine is made solely for extremely high speed. The frequency with which the cards are presented to the cylinders holds down the speed of the jacquard. Therefore, if the cards are alternately presented to

(Continued on Page 10)

DUPONT

Technical Service to Dyestuffs Users



PONTAMINE DIAZO RED 7 BL

is a direct color of great tinctorial strength which, when diazotized and developed, produces bright reds of a bluish shade. It is well adapted for producing reds and clarets on all classes of cotton goods, and is especially suitable, on account of its good resistance to light and washing, for gingham and other washable fabrics.

Pontamine Diazo Red 7 BL is readily soluble and dyes evenly, and is therefore suitable for machine dyeing.

It is also very suitable for linen and half-linen, as well as half-silk. Shades of great brilliancy are obtained on artificial silk.

Pure silk is dyed from an acetic acid broken soap bath and is subsequently diazotized and developed in the usual manner, the shades produced being fast to water.

Pontamine Diazo Red 7 BL is suitable for discharge work, and is used as a ground for the familiar red and white discharge style. The developed dyeings are readily discharged with sulfoxylates.

Properties

Level dyeing	} Very good	Exhaust	Fairly good
Subsidity			
Fastness to:			
Washing	} Very good	Caustic soda	Fairly good
Ammonia		Boiling water	Moderate
Acids			
Light	} Good	Iron	Shade becomes weaker and slightly yellower and duller.
Water (cold salt)			
Perpiration		Copper	Shade becomes somewhat bluer and duller.
Rubbing			
Ironing (temporary change)		Artificial light	Shade becomes yellower.

Tests for fastness should be made with reference to the special requirements of each particular case.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
DYESTUFFS DEPARTMENT

DYEING INSTRUCTIONS

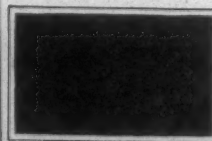
For 100 lbs. material

Pontamine Diazo Red 7 BL is dyed like other direct colors, using 10 to 20 lbs. of common salt, and dyeing at the boil for $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour, then working in a cooling bath for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. The material should then be rinsed well and entered into a cold diazotization bath (40°F). For this purpose 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. of nitrite of soda, and 3 to 5 lbs. sulfuric acid 95% (or 5 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. hydrochloric acid 37%) are used, the bath being cooled with ice if necessary. The goods should remain in this bath for 15 to 20 minutes, being continually worked during this time, then removed and thoroughly rinsed.

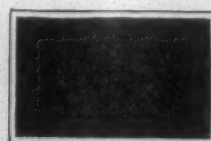
The goods should be run into a developing bath containing 1 lb. beta naphthol, previously dissolved in a small amount of water containing 1 lb. caustic soda, and worked in the cold for 15 to 20 minutes, then rinsed thoroughly.

Pure silk is diazotized and developed on the fibre as described for cotton. The material should then be given a soaping to remove the excess color.

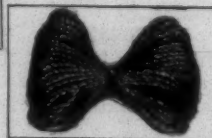
Artificial silk should be dyed at 140° to 160° F., the diazotization and development being carried out as described above.



1 lb.
On Cotton



3 lbs.
On Cotton



1 lb.
On Artificial Silk



3 lbs.
On Pure Silk

Dyestuff Bulletins similar to the above are available for every du Pont dyestuff. They cover thoroughly the properties of the dye and instructions for its use. Write us for those covering colors in which you are interested.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, Inc.
Wilmington, Delaware

Jacquards.

(Continued from Page 8.)

one of two cylinders, the action on each set of cards carried, is no more severe than if they were operated on a single-cylinder machine running at half the speed of the double cylinder jacquard. This type usually occupies less floor space than a single-cylinder machine using the same number of cards because with the double-cylinder jacquards the cards are divided into two parts, one on either side of the loom.

2. Crompton & Knowles Cross-Border Jacquard.

It is often possible in weaving

means thus far devised, and we recommend that all jacquards be so equipped.

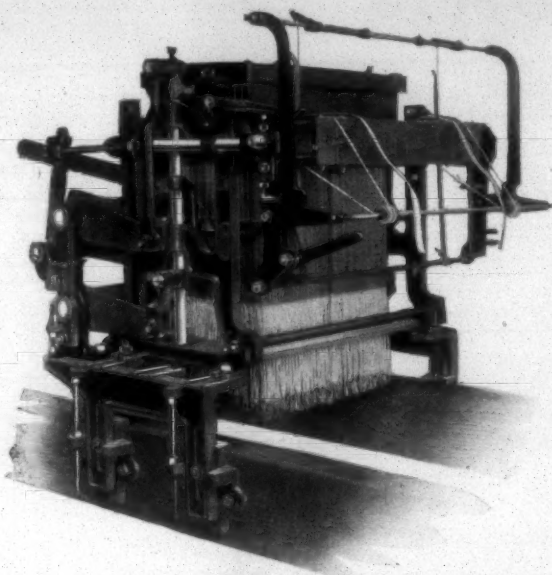
2. Dressing.

A good harness dressing is an excellent means for lessening the susceptibility of the harness to atmospheric changes, but great care should be exercised in the selection of the dressing. Often a home-made compound is applied to harnesses with very detrimental effects. A preparation which does not eventually dry will cause the harness to collect lint to a very objectionable degree. On the other hand, too much drier will cause brittleness. With a very high sley the harness

the life of a harness will be as it rights, thus eliminating twine collets, will depend almost entirely upon local conditions. Certain fine sley harnesses equipped with heavy lingoes and controlling very tight warps, as in the case of corset goods, are doing well if they stand up for two years, and there will probably

2. Bottom Boards.

A bottom board is a series of wooden pieces perforated with holes through which pass collets, or better still linen neck cords. Bottom boards should not be used if it is



Crompton & Knowles Rise-and-Fall Jacquard

"cross border" effects, as in blankets for example, to employ special jacquards which will lessen the number of cards otherwise required. As conditions for this work vary, the builder should be consulted for recommendations.

Harness.

1. Adjustment to Atmospheric Conditions.

All harnesses are liable to stretch or possibly shrink under the in-

fluence of atmospheric conditions and some easy means of raising or lowering the jacquard should be available. Adjusting shoes under the feet of the jacquard are the simplest and most satisfactory

will probably run better without dressing except at the comber board and glass rods. The use of dressing is hardly necessary except at the comber board and glass rods unless humidifiers are used in the weave room.

3. Lubricating Oil.

Oil should not be poured on the wire work of the jacquard, as it is sure to run down onto the harness, the life of which will be consequently shortened. The wire work should be oiled only sparingly with a swab made by tying a wad of cloth on the end of a stick.

4. Lingoes.

Avoid lingoes with projecting corners on the top, such as the old-style punched eye type. These will cut the heddles.

5. Heddles.

An experienced harness builder may be trusted to make a proper knot at the top of the heddle. If the clipped end is too short, the heddle is likely to become detached, and if too long and stiff from dressing it will carry up its neighbors, causing floats in the fabric.

6. Spread of Harness.

The man who is to finish the fabric should be consulted so that the spread of the warp in the comber board may be very carefully determined. It should be the same as in the reed. No two finishers produce the same results and the harness tier is not responsible if the finisher who is perhaps paid by the yard stretches the length of the fabric and contracts its width.

7. Life of Harness.

It is impossible to predict what

be broken ends long before that time. On the other hand, the harness where the angle is not too severe at the selvages and the work is light may be in good shape at the end of six years. Increased artificial humidity in the air moistens the life of the harness.

8. Starting Up.

Run the harness a day or two without warp when first starting up, the longer the better. It is time well spent.

Neck Cord Arrangement.

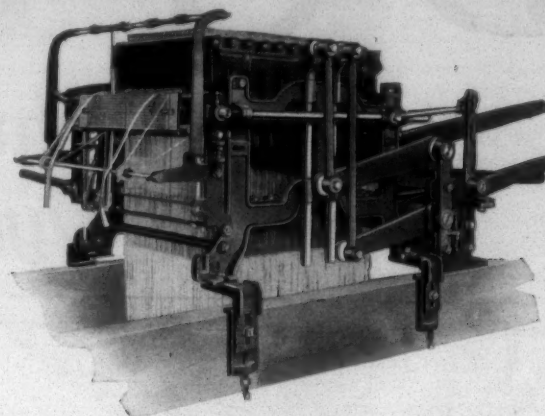
The advice of the jacquard builder should be sought before deciding upon the neck cord arrangement, as improvements are constantly being made with a consequent change in

possible to get along without them, but they are sometimes necessary in order to insure a straight pull from the wire uprights to the harness cords, this particularly applying to fine-index machines or French index jacquards of large capacity.

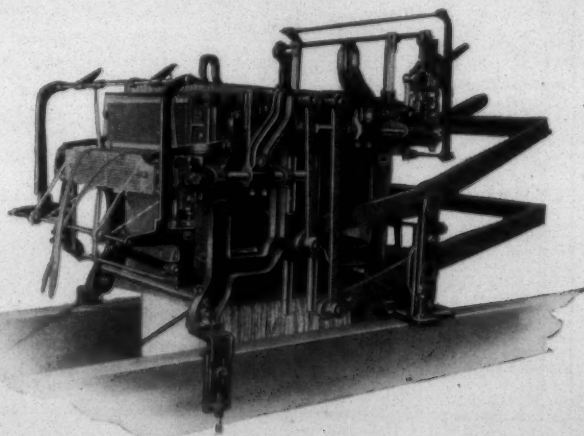
General Observations.

1. Fine-Index Jacquard.

Do not buy a fine-index machine unless conditions demand it. Production will be better and upkeep less on a French index jacquard, as the close spacing of the cylinder perforations and the corresponding close proximity of the wire work in a fine-index jacquard mean increased vigilance and labor on the part of the loom fixer and weaver



Crompton & Knowles Double Lift, Single Cylinder, Jacquard



Crompton & Knowles Double-Lift, Double-Cylinder Jacquard

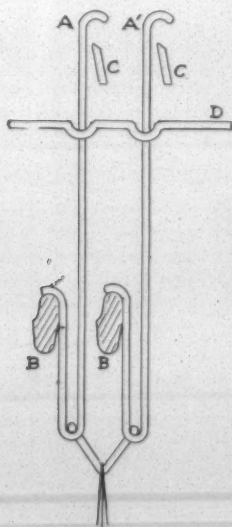


FIG. 3

what would today be considered standard practice.

1. Collet.

A collet is a specially prepared endless twine loop, and it is not recommended when its use can be avoided.

In jacquards of large capacity a collet must be used if a bottom board is employed and conditions demand equipment which will allow removal of the harness with the thought of using it again at some later day.

In jacquards of small capacity wire hooks may usually be placed directly on the bottom of the up-

2. Single Jacquard on a Wide Loom.

A single jacquard over a wide loom may make the angle of the harness too severe to insure long life, and furthermore the weight of the lingoes on each upright of the jacquard may prove to be too great if only one machine is used.

3. Height of Jacquard Above Loom.

The advice of the jacquard builder should be obtained in regard to the height at which the machine should be located above the loom. As already implied, if the harness leashes form a severe angle with the comber board at the selvages, the life of the harness is shortened.

(Continued On Page 27.)

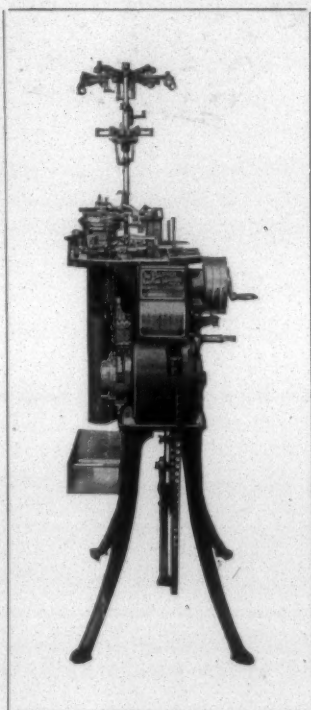
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Knit Goods

Decision a Blessing, Says McCullaugh.

The decision by Judge Knox, in the case of the Gypsum Industries Association "is a blessing in disguise for the honest trade body," according to a press statement issued Saturday by John Nash McCullaugh, secretary of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. In his statement Mr. McCullaugh said:

"To say the action taken in this case was unexpected would be a departure from the truth. All legitimate trade associations have recognized that the decision must necessarily follow the lines laid down in the American Hardwood and Lumber case. But, unfortunately, decisions of this kind are taken by some who do not study the subject profoundly, as condemnation of all open trade association practices and activities. Yet, in neither of the cases referred to, has anything appeared either in the decision rendered, or the outlining of functions which are permissible, that affects the operation and legitimate pursuits of an organization representing industry.

"In the gypsum case, as well as in that of the American Hardwood and Lumber Association, reference is made to the records of these bodies, wherein it is shown that weekly and monthly meetings were held. It is a perfectly natural result to expect price fixing when manufacturers from all parts of the country can leave their desks weekly or monthly and devote time and travel to attend these meetings.

"Sooner or later, however, manufacturers will come to the conclusion, and must know that, irrespective of price-fixing agreements being illegal, nothing permanent can be maintained upon a basis of dishonesty, and they will either disintegrate through the process of law or by reason of their own failure to live up to agreements that are not a part of intelligent business competition.

"It will be noticed that, in the instance of the gypsum decision, no reference whatsoever is made to the fling of price information after a sale has been made, as is the practice of this association, and which comes under the heading of the 'open-price' plan of operation. As I explained on another occasion, this plan is nothing more than a notification of what has transpired, and in no way acts as a deterrent to prices rising or a preventive of prices falling.

"Furthermore, there is nothing of a condemnatory nature in this decree so far as concerns the gathering of production statistics relative to past operations, as now carried on by this association. The legality and validity of this form of reporting are supported by the present action of the Census Bureau of the Government in using the same forms which textile associations are utilizing in gathering and compiling

statistics which the bureau is publishing.

"Taking all in all, this second decision, so adversely affecting dishonest trade combinations, is a blessing in disguise for the honest trade body. The sooner manufacturers know that a trade association is not a place wherein they can carry on nefarious operations which they would hesitate to conduct within the walls of their own manufacturing establishments, the sooner the light will dawn upon them as to the real activity and purpose of trade associations.

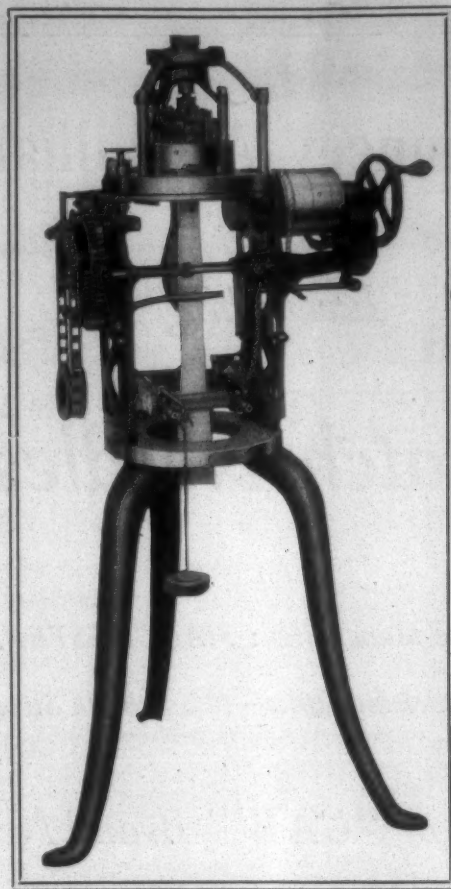
"It is well known that the original object of an association of manufacturers was, more or less, a get-together 'joy' party lasting several days. The sum total of information and education received by individual manufacturers could be epitomized by counting the number of slaps on the back that told the competitive manufacturer what a good fellow he was. But manufacturers grew tired of this form of hurrah' and showed a lack of interest in constant repetition of this form of enjoyments, so that they had to be induced to enter into activity along other lines. The bait held out was price fixing and production control. One industry especially seemed to lack the foresight to realize and know that nothing as dishonest in its purpose and intent could exist. This consisted of the building trade associations, or those manufacturing or selling material that entered into building.

"Price fixing was an offshoot from the clear and lucid lines of the plans of 'open-price' associations and is a natural result that is occurring frequently in the business world, where there is a desire to create something bad based upon something that is entirely beneficial and honest in its operations to all.

"I feel that the Gypsum decision is, in reality, a blessing in disguise, both to the trade associations and the public at large, inasmuch as associations honestly operating are told that considerations should be given to research, engineering problems, educational work and, in fact, anything pertinent to and affecting the industry. When associations carry on this form of activity the public will ultimately benefit from their work by reason of more intelligent manufacturing, resulting in reduced costs in the present highly competitive markets. We will continue to operate on the open-price exchange of information, and are obtaining from our members monthly production reports based upon past operations."

Jobbers are Reordering Hosiery for Spring Use.

Since the first of the year hosiery sellers in New York have found a much better tone to the trade. Jobbers, who are coming to this market in a body for their annual convention at the Waldorf, starting January 12, are anticipating their arrival with substantial orders. One



BRINTON RIBBERS

possess all modern improvements, including selvage welt, French welt, double knee, dogless and stripping attachments, with automatic stop motions.

Built in all sizes, for all classes of rib work.

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Makers of "CAW" Brand Needles

selling agent Monday sold 10,000 pairs of men's 240-needle cellulose fibre and silk mixture on duplicate orders at \$3.62 1-2.

These fiber goods comprise most of the business being done so far this week, with very little call for cottons or pure silk numbers, although there is still a fair volume of business being done in light weight heathers, particularly silk and wool or silk and cotton. The former are finding a good market at prices around \$16 a dozen, while silk and cotton mixtures for women at about \$8 a dozen are being brought freely.

There is also a good volume of business going on in cheap cotton heathers around \$3 a dozen, but the heavy wool goods, ranging from \$10.80 to \$18 a dozen, according to grade and weight, are quiet. No change has been made as yet in prices of silk goods, which are continued on a basis of \$10 for 240-needle mockseams and \$13.50 for 39-gauge full fashioned, but the sellers declare that some upward revision to care for the advance in raw silk must be made within the next three weeks.

Advances have been made in the price of women's low-end cotton stockings this week, and sellers have moved their quotations up five cents to a basis of \$1.05 for women's 176-needle goods. This brings women's numbers up to the same price level with men's cotton socks, which were advanced some weeks ago. Business is quiet now, in point of orders, although the mills are booked in some cases as much as six months ahead on these grades at prices 5c below today's levels.

New Demand for Spring Underwear is Beginning.

Although it has not yet manifested itself to any great extent, a new demand for spring underwear is beginning to be apparent in the market, according to selling agents and manufacturers, who report that immediately after the first of the year jobbers started sending in moderate orders for spring goods, accompanied by small spot orders for heavy goods.

Prices so far show no change since the advances made recently, when four-pound bales were brought up to a general minimum price of \$3.25, but there is a strong indication that within the next two weeks some further advances in spring underwear prices may be expected.

Silk Hosiery in South Africa.

In spite of the general depression which has prevailed in South Africa throughout the current year, the imports of silk hosiery for the eight months ending August, amounted to £145,153. It is estimated that the total for 1922 will be over £250,000. The United States, the United Kingdom and Japan share the bulk of the trade, in the order mentioned, says Trade Commissioner P. J. Stevenson, Johannesburg, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

Larger quantities of wool are now arising in Port Elizabeth. Competition is keen in wools of light condition, good appearance, and fine quality. The level of prices on November 1 was higher than that of the month previous.

John W. Hepworth & Company

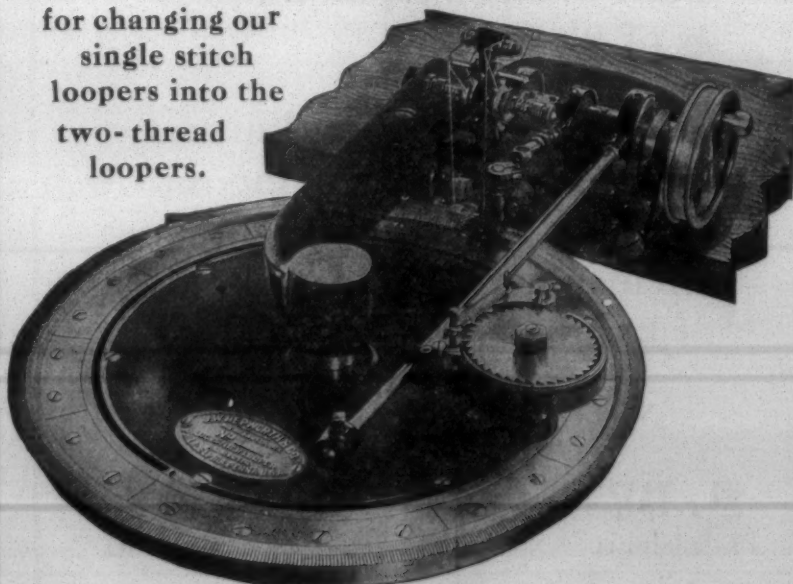
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Two-Thread Elastic Lock Stitch Looper

Also Attachments

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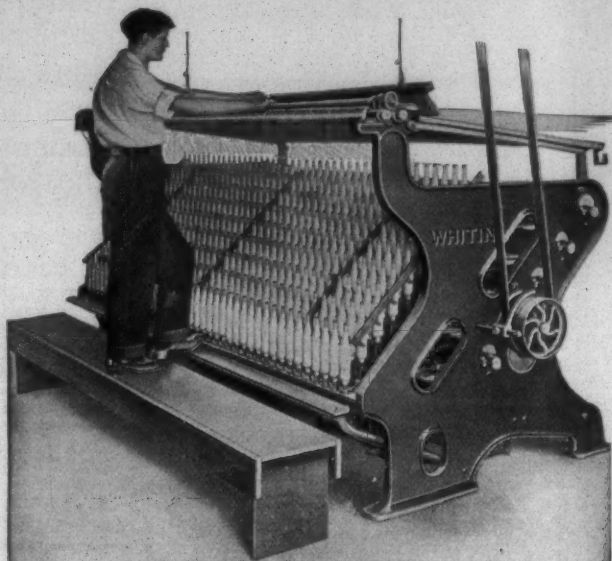
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**Colored, Bleached and
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The use of this machine insures:

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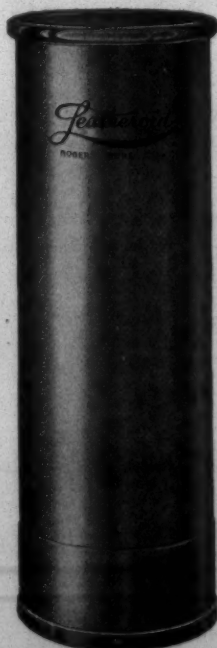
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"We Know our Fibre Because we Make It"

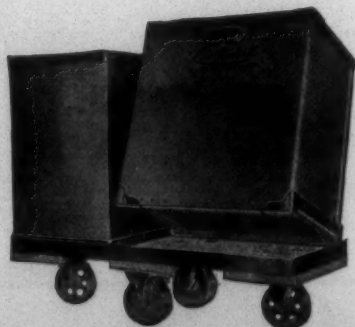
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Style No. 1 Seamless Roving Can. Patented rolled fibre top. Equipped with 6-in. seamless kicking band. Steel bottom reinforced with steel ring. Style No. 2 made with polished steel top.



Combination Doffing Car. Has Fixed band loose box Casters with self-oiling wheels



Style No. 2 Warehouse Truck. Steel clad, lined with Leatheroid Fibre. Steel over wood top rim. Ribbed steel bottom band. Caster with self-oiling wheels.



Style No. 3 Mill or Factory Box. Steel over wood top rim. Metal cut-in handle. Hardwood shoes with special steel protecting corners.

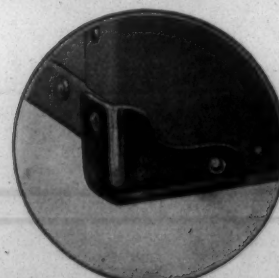


Illustration of special steel protecting corner angle.

ROGERS FIBRE COMPANY

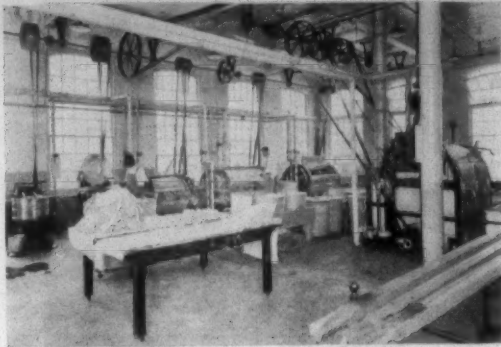
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50 women who spend washday at home mean 50 interruptions that lessen production. Fewer layoffs mean larger profits. Get the proof by writing today for the full facts about American Mill Village Laundries.

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Send me the complete details about American Mill Village Laundries for Textile Mills. It is understood this involves no obligation to myself.

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Send the Coupon for
full Information

Dinner at Apalache Plant.

Arlington, S. C. — On Saturday night, Geo. H. Anderson, manager of the Apalache plant (Victor-Monaghan Company) entertained the superintendent, overseers, and office force with a turkey dinner at his home in Greer. The following were present: O. A. Reaves, J. R. Manley, L. H. Manley, W. M. Stowe, Ed Millwood, C. H. Hawkins, E. W. Hopper, M. L. Crain, T. P. Glenn, M. J. Tapp, C. P. Tillotson, L. A. Greene and Geo. H. Anderson. No speeches were made but after the meal friendly conversation was enjoyed for some time.

This mill has been running full time day and night for some time producing a high grade Comber Peeler yarn for the mercerizing trade.

9,598,907 Running Bales Ginned Prior to January 1.

Washington.—Cotton ginned prior to January 1 announced to 9,598,907 running bales, including 165,281 round bales, counted as half bales, 28,498 bales of American-Egyptian and 5,065 bales of sea island, the census bureau announced.

To January 1 last year ginnings totaled 7,882,356 running bales, including 123,348 round bales, counted as half bales, 30,40 bales of American-Egyptian and 3,106 bales of sea island.

Ginnings to January 1 by states follow:

Alabama 816,236; Arizona, 36,692; Arkansas, 999,202; California, 23,611; Florida, 27,311; Georgia, 730,539;

Louisiana, 343,812; Mississippi 980,994; Missouri, 134,497; North Carolina, 451,369; Oklahoma, 632,356; South Carolina 508,021; Tennessee, 378,890; Texas, 3,092,458; Virginia, 25,728; all other states, 17,201.

For Sale—Fifty 60-inch modified D Draper looms at a bargain for immediate delivery. Less than 5 years old. Address P. O. Box 124, Charlotte, N. C.

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MILL CASTINGS AND SUPPLIES
BELTING, PACKING AND LACING
WOOD, IRON AND STEEL**

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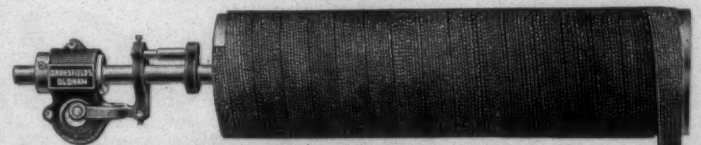
LOMBARD IRON WORKS, AUGUSTA, GA

Improved Dobby Chain



Dobby Cords

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Send Us Your Order To-day**



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"The New Flexible"

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Stocks in
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PLIABLE
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Guaranteed 'A' Quality—the Only Quality we Make

Used the wide world o'er and recognized by every race as the

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BANDING MILL
Box 44 Charlotte, N. C.

Receiver's Sale of Maiden Cotton Mills

On Thursday, January 18th, 1923, at Noon, I will sell to the highest bidder on terms one-third cash and balance in six months, the "Providence Cotton Mill" owned by Maiden Cotton Mills, Inc., located at Maiden, Catawba County, N. C.

This is a 6,000-spindle yarn mill, making 30's and is in good condition and in full operation. The building is two-story brick 50'x212', with one-story picker room 40'x50,' and 33 tenement houses, and approximately 65 acres of land. It is a valuable piece of mill property. At the same time I will also offer for sale on like terms about 350 acres of land adjoining said mill property, including of office building of the company, a two-story brick building on Main Street of Maiden, N. C.

Any person interested in Cotton Mill Property will do well to investigate this proposition.

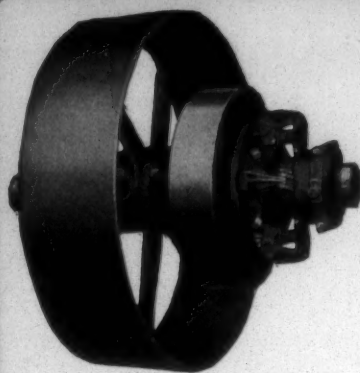
For information, communicate with the undersigned, or with W. C. Feimster, Attorney, Newton, N. C., or Chas. A. Jonas, Attorney, Lincolnton, N. C., or Superintendent Maiden Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.

This Dec. 18th, 1922.

A. P. WILLIS, Receiver,
Lincolnton, N. C.

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The **WOOD** Line
SONS CO.



Power Saving

Universal Giant is an important item in transmission machinery and a factor that has been given careful attention in the Friction Clutch. This clutch with

friction surfaces of large area, compact mechanism and unusual strength is readily applied and adjusted, gives maximum results with minimum wear and is adapted for all classes of service where a friction clutch can be used. Save power with WOOD'S Transmission Machinery.



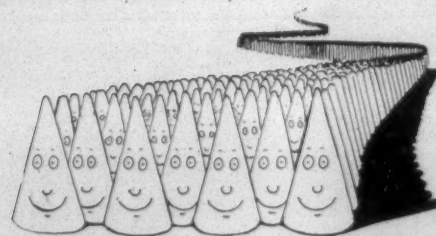
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

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MILTON G. SMITH, Sou Sales Agent,
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POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY



Millions of Twins!

Offer the Winding Boss Happy New Year!

THEY relieve him because they need no Supervision—Every one is exactly like every other; Accurate, Balanced, Rigid. Let them work for you, Save for you, Earn for you in the New Year!

**"Sonoco" Cones
and Tubes**

Southern Novelty Co., Manufacturers

Hartsville

South Carolina

Discusses Sagamore's Southern Plans.

Several who commented on the published announcement of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company that it contemplates purchase of a Southern mill, pointed out that considering this corporation's high reputation in the trade, the news probably contained more significance than any previous development in the so-called "trend South." Those familiar with the efficiency of Sagamore's management emphasized that the step might well have an influence on the future policy of other Eastern mills.

"I know it is a serious matter and a step which anyone interested in Fall River is loath to take," says Treasurer Brayton in a statement to the Boston Herald. "The Southern mills are able to operate 110 hours a week at the same cost as local mills, and the result has been a direct loss to the local corporations. Here is a case: One of our customers who formerly took 250,000 yards of goods a week from us has been buying in the South for some time. He has no fault to find with us, yet he cannot see his way clear to purchase here, as the price is lower in the South. There are many other similar cases, and their constant urging is that we establish a plant in the South, and then they will buy from us."

The head of a Worth street commission house, discussing the Sagamore announcement, gave it as his opinion that "we are on the verge of a stampede of Eastern mills to the South."

"Another year," he continued, "will see Eastern capital grabbing up every desirable plant in the South that can be purchased. Much of this capital will probably be re-instated in new mills. At the present time mill values are rated high in the South, and while there is a probability of such an exodus from the East, values will continue high. I know, however, of a number of mills in the Carolina border section—plants not in the best condition physically—which are making all kinds of efforts to attract Northern buyers."

"There is no longer any doubt but that for mills manufacturing all but the very fine numbers, the South now offers four times the advantages of Northern locations generally. In the future, we will see more mills in the East going over to the specialties for which the British mills have always been famous."

Lowell Bleachery to Move Turkish Towel Dept. South.

Lowell, Mass.—The news that Lowell Bleachery Corporation plans to curtail at least one department in its large local plant here, when its new bleachery, now building in West Griffin, Ga., is completed and ready for occupation, has created lively discussion in Northern Mill and textile circles as to the ultimate result of the active present program of extending new industries in Southern territories instead of the North.

The Lowell bleachery plant is among the large finishing mills in the country and is running full

time, with wages good and profits said to be excellent at the present time. The bleachery corporation, which also owns a large plant in St. Louis, where business is decidedly good at this time, recently issued a stock dividend, largely increasing its capital stock.

The entire fourth floor department of the local mill on Carter street, to be closed when the Southern bleachery is opened has been devoted to the bleaching and dyeing of Turkish toweling, the business being heavy for some time.

The transfer of this department to the Southern textile plant will mean that numerous men and women workers in this department will lose their present occupations, as the bleachery people plan to send Superintendent Atkinson to West Griffin in a short time, together with several expert bleachery department aids, who will instruct the workers to be hired in the South for the departmental operations.

As soon as the present quarters in the bleachery plant are vacated, another department located a little outside the present bleachery plant area will be moved into fill up the unoccupied quarters. The total pay-rolls will be decidedly smaller than they are now, locally, however, after the toweling department is transferred to the South.

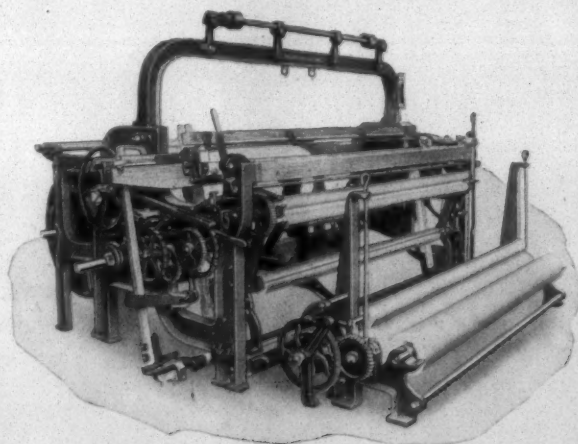
It is said that the corporation has no idea of further curtailing present business in Lowell right away. The new mill in West Griffin was erected in order to save heavy coal and other operation charges, extra transportation and other rates on goods sent to the local bleachery

for dyeing and bleaching, and in order to lower class of the finishing materials in other directions, all of which can be done in the South nearer fuel, etc., than is now the case. Hours of work are also longer in the South, with wages somewhat cheaper, and these reasons with those of transportation problems are in the main responsible for the Lowell bleachery establishment of the new plant in Georgia in the growing cotton textile territory.

Commenting upon the removal of some local cotton mills to the South Agent William A. Mitchell, of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, which controls a textile plant in Alabama, said that it is a little wonder that the Southern mills with their advantages of a longer week allowed by law and with a scale of wages that is from 12 to 75 per cent lower than the scale of wages paid in Lowell, can undersell the Northern mills every time.

"The old idea that Southern labor is inferior to the labor that we have here is entirely false," he continued. "In the South they hire labor that is all American and despite the higher standards of living, they are able to work 55 and in some places 60 hours a week against the 48 that is allowed by law in this State."

"We pay from 12 to 75 per cent higher wages in Lowell for our conglomeration of labor than is paid for the strictly American labor in the South. The situation today in this country is very similar to that which existed when New England started to compete against old England. They said that we couldn't compete against them, and we couldn't at



Cord Fabric Loom

With Double Roll Independent Winder

This is the standard weaving unit in the production of cord fabric for automobile tires.

Weaves cloth 60" wide and with picks 2 1-2 to 12 per inch as desired.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS
WORCESTER, MASS.

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PATERSON, N. J.

Southern Representative ALEXANDER & GARSED, Charlotte, N. C.

first. After our organization became skilled, however, we could, and the situation today in the South is very similar.

"They have fine goods mills in South Carolina today that are capable of making cloth of any variety of material that we make here in New England. The Merrimack and the Massachusetts mills already own Southern units and there have been several delegations from New England looking over the ground in some of the Southern States for new sites.

"The Southern mills are completely underselling us on account of our adverse conditions and it is only a question of time unless the existing conditions change, before the mills in this city will have to move to the South or close down altogether."

New Power Development.

Asheville, N. C.—Hydro electric power plant developments in the vicinity of Tuxedo, planned by the Manufacturers' Power company to serve both North and South Carolina, eventually developing over 70,000 horsepower, representing an investment of between three and four million dollars, will probably be started at an early date, with the Turner development. Twelve thousand horsepower to cost around \$750,000, as the initial step, it was learned here.

A large power project, known as Lake Summitt, near Tuxedo, was the first attempt on a large scale to serve cotton mills in the Piedmont section of South Carolina and the

impounding lake, covering 60,900 acres, with the dams, represents an investment of approximately \$1,000,000.

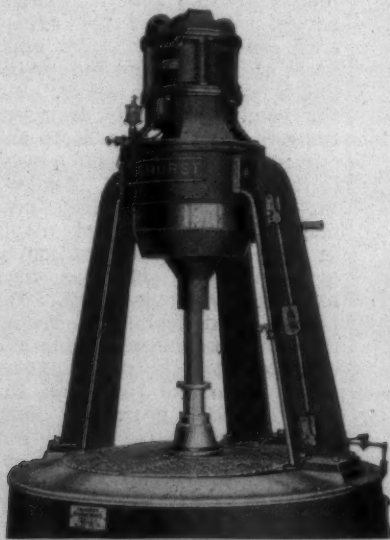
The impounding lake for the Turner plant, it is understood, will cover almost the same acreage, although being undertaken by a different company.

The larger development, although definite plans have not been made, it is stated, will have a 600-foot head, as compared to a 290-foot head at Lake Summitt. It is also planned to make at least 60,000 horsepower from this single generating station, at a point known as the Narrows, with Green river, one of the tributary waters.

J. A. Law, president of the Central bank, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. S. Montgomery, president of the Blue Ridge Power company, and J. O. Bell, of Hendersonville, are among the officials of the Manufacturers' Power company, the former being president. O. A. Myers, manager of the Blue Ridge Power company, is also interested in the project in an engineering capacity.

Japanese Binder Twine in Siberia.

Only 3,000 poods (1 pood = 36.112 lbs.) of Japanese binder twine have been imported into Siberia in 1922, compared with 13,000 poods in 1921. The decrease is due to increased imports of American binder twine, which is of a good quality, and well liked by the Russian farmer, says Trade Commissioner C. J. Meyer, Harbin, Manchuria.



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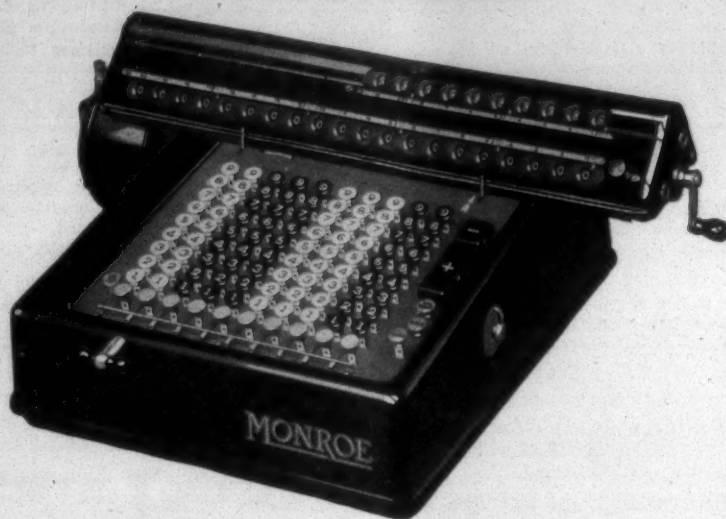
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Without cost or obligation (check item desired):

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S. T. B. 1-11-23.

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Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

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Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1922.

Constitutional Amendment for Federal Child Labor Law.

Our editor spent last Thursday in Washington, D. C., looking into the movement for a constitutional amendment which will permit Congress to pass a Federal Child Labor Law.

Having been defeated twice in their efforts to regulate the affairs of the Southern States, New England is now planning to submit to the several states a constitutional amendment which will permit Congress to legally enact the legislation they desire.

Senator Lodge, during his campaign for re-election last Fall pledged himself to help the New England mills through the passage of a constitutional amendment that would permit them to regulate the affairs of the Southern mills.

We frankly admit that Congress will eventually pass a resolution submitting the proposed amendment to the states and that in the course of time it will be affirmed by the thirty-eight states which are required to make legal a constitutional amendment.

The form of the amendment and the date of its passage are as yet to be determined and does not seem much probability of its enactment during this Congress.

A number of resolutions have been introduced in both the House and Senate and in order that they may be studied we give them in full, as follows:

House Resolutions.

Introduced by Congressman Fitzgerald, of New York:

"The Congress shall have power to regulate throughout the United States the employment

of persons under 18 years of age."

Introduced by Congressman Graham, of Illinois:

"Congress shall have power to regulate child labor within the various States, Territories, and dependencies of the United States."

Introduced by Congressman Foster:

"Congress shall have power to limit or prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age, and power also reserved to the several States to limit or prohibit such labor in any way which does not lessen any limitation of such labor or the extent of any prohibition thereof by Congress. The power vested in the Congress by this article shall be additional to and not a limitation on the powers elsewhere vested in the Congress by the Constitution with respect to such labor."

Introduced by Congressman Perlham:

"Section 1. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people:

"Provided, however, that the Congress shall have power to regulate or prohibit throughout the United States the employment of children under 18 years of age."

Introduced by Congressman Mason:

"That Congress shall have power to prohibit or regulate the employment of children under the age of 16 years."

Introduced by Congressman Greene, of Massachusetts:

"The Congress shall have power to prohibit or to regulate the hours of labor in mines, quarries, mills, canneries, workshops, factories, or manufacturing es-

tablishments of persons under eighteen years of age and of women."

Introduced by Congressman Thompson:

"The Congress shall have power to regulate and limit in the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, the hours of labor of all persons under eighteen years of age and the conditions under which they are employed."

Introduced by Congressman Johnson, of Washington:

"Section 1. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people: Provided, however, That the Congress shall have power to regulate or prohibit throughout the United States the employment of children under eighteen years of age."

Senate Resolutions.

The following resolutions have been introduced in the Senate:

Introduced by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts:

"The Congress shall have power to prohibit or to regulate the hours of labor in mines, quarries, mills, tanneries, workshops, factories, or manufacturing establishments of persons under eighteen years of age and women."

Introduced by Senator Johnson, of California:

"Section 1. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people: Provided, however, That Congress shall have power to regulate or prohibit throughout the United States the employment of children under eighteen years of age."

Introduced by Senator Walsh, of Montana:

"The power of the Congress to regulate commerce among the several States shall be held to embrace the power to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of commodities being the products of any employer of child labor."

Introduced by Senator McCormick, of Illinois:

"The Congress shall have power to limit or prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age, and power is also reserved to the several States to limit or prohibit such labor in any way which does not lessen any limitation of such labor or the extent of any prohibition thereof by Congress. The power vested in Congress by this article shall be additional to and not a limitation on the powers elsewhere vested in the Congress by the Constitution with respect to such labor."

Introduced by Senator Townsend, of Michigan:

"The Congress shall have pow-

er to regulate the employment and the hours of labor and conditions of employment of persons under eighteen years of age."

As only one of these resolutions will be passed by Congress, it may appear to make little difference which is enacted but there is a vast difference between them.

We would like to discuss the differences at length but anything we might say would be used to advantage by the enemy and we therefore will simply place the proposed amendments before our readers.

Industries Going South.

(Mauldin (Mass.) Evening News)

One of Lowell's most successful textile concerns is planning large plant extensions in the South. A generation ago that addition to its plant would have been made at Lowell. Yet today we find scores of mill owners building their new mills not in the great industrial centers of the North, but in the South. Labor is cheaper in the South and works longer hours. That is a big factor and cannot be overcome until federal labor laws are enacted which will eliminate child labor in all states and make the hours of women in factories the same in every state.

When the age of children is limited and there are uniform hours for women the hours for men will take care of themselves. We could not expect such national laws under eight years of democratic rule, for the South was in the saddle. But the republican party is essentially the party of the North and our manufacturers have reason to look to it for relief. Another factor that is compelling these manufacturers to erect plants in the South is the question of taxation. The state tax here has been growing apace. We hear a good deal about reductions during campaign time and there is a little petty cheese paring here and there but the tax bills fail to grow less. Most of the great cities where our textile mills are located are incompetently conducted and offer no inducement for the present mill corporations to extend their plants or for new industries to come. We are spending a great deal of time and money on foreign trade relations while the very business that ought to be ours is slipping through our fingers.

The above is typical of the many editorials that appear in New England papers. It is an open appeal of one section to force their standards up another irrespective of climatic conditions.

Balked at enacting Federal legislation they now seek to amend the constitution so as to permit them to regulate our affairs.

Personal News

H. F. Jones has resigned as day weaver at Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

D. W. Carlaw has been transferred from night to day weaver at Broad River Mill, Blacksburg, S. C.

J. B. Yelton has been promoted to night weaver at Broad River Mill, Blacksburg, S. C.

J. D. Hollingsworth has completed rewinding licker-ins at the Woodruff Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C.

W. D. Howard, formerly section man at the Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C., is now night overseer carding at the same mill.

C. D. Maigetter, of Charlotte, well known mill man and traveling salesman, has accepted a position as representative of the United Chemical Products Co.

O. R. Steele has resigned as night overseer of carding Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C., and is now night overseer of carding and spinning at the Athens Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga.

Todd Misenheimer With Sandoz Chemical and Dyestuff Co.

Todd B. Misenheimer will represent the Sandoz Chemical and Dyestuff Company of Basle, Switzerland, and will have a Charlotte Laboratory at No. 145 Brevard Court. Mr. Misenheimer has been connected with the dyestuff industry since graduation from State College in 1917 with the exception of one year in the World War, and until recently was representative for the dye firm of A. Klipstein & Co., in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. John Hartley who in the past has been sole agent for the Sandoz Co. in the South will continue to cover various parts of the South and will maintain offices in the Commercial Building.

William M. Nixon Dead.

Atlanta, Ga.—William M. Nixon, prominent woolen manufacturer and prominent member of the First Methodist church, died at a private sanitarium, after a long illness.

Mr. Nixon's death came after an

illness of about ten months at his residence, 60 East Fourteenth street, during which time he was unable to attend personally to his business.

Mr. Nixon was president of the Atlanta Woolen Mills, which he founded in 1896, when he came to Atlanta from Athens, Ky. He had been engaged in the manufacture of woolen products in the South for many years, having owned and operated the Athens Woolen Mills, before coming to Atlanta. He still held an interest in the Athens mills, which he sold when coming to Atlanta.



PAINT PIGMENT

A paint pigment, to do effectively the work for which it is intended, must have certain vital properties, some of which are:

- 1—It must be inert—that is, it shall not undergo any chemical change in use.
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- 4—It must have long life to maintain unimpaired the above properties.

All of these conditions are met fully by flake silica-graphite, the pigment used in Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint. This pigment is mined naturally combined and therein lies the secret, for experience has shown that a mechanical mixture will not perform these vital functions.

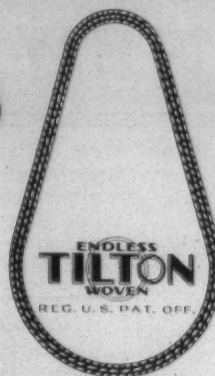
Write for our Technical Booklet No. 176-B. It will show how and why silica-graphite is a better pigment.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY

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No Slip
No Splice
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ARTHUR S. BROWN MFG. CO., Tilton, New Hampshire

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**Mill Men!
Save Your Time
and the Mill's Profits--use**



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

NON-FLUID OIL saves your time—it lasts longer per application than liquid oil, while giving better and more positive lubrication—because it stays in the bearings.

And you save the Mill's profits too—for NON-FLUID OIL costs less per month for better lubrication—and it stays in the bearing and off the cotton goods—no more oil stains.

Sample and "Bulletin" sent on request

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QUALITY
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Dressings

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COMPOUNDED

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WORKS-WOODBRIDGE, N. J. OFFICES-44 E. 23RD ST., N. Y.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Goldville, S. C.—The Banna Manufacturing Company has paid a dividend of \$11,190 on its capital stock.

Clinton, S. C.—The Clinton Cotton Mills have paid a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

Clinton, N. C.—The Clinton Cotton Mills have paid a regular five per cent dividend and an extra dividend of 10 per cent.

Lexington, N. C.—The Dacotah Mill has purchased 180 acres of land, adjoining their present property, from H. E. Tiser, for \$15,651.75. This makes about \$70,000 worth of land purchased by this company within the past few months.

Great Falls, S. C.—Republic Cotton Mills had just awarded a contract for \$75,000 worth of motors to the Westinghouse Electric Company, of Pittsburgh. They are to be the most advanced and modern models in textile motors that can be manufactured and are for mill No. 3, the contract for which will be let about January 25.

Greenville, S. C.—What is said to be the largest contract for loom harness supplies ever given by a Southern cotton mill has just been placed by the Judson Mill of this city through the Greenville agency of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing company. The order is said to comprise harness for 1,200 looms, which will be put in operation within the immediate future.

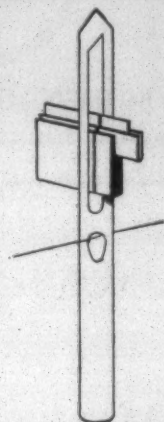
The order comes within the scope of recent plans perfected by the mill to increase its capacity. Some weeks ago the mill announced that it had increased its plant and the new harness order will be used to equip looms placed in this addition.

Huntsville, Ala.—The purchase of 250 acres of land by the Merrimack Mfg. Co., from D. C. Finney for a consideration of \$45,000 became known and it is believed to indicate that the plants of the company provide for the construction of an additional, cotton mill at Merimack. It is reported here that the company contemplates expending not less than a million and a half dollars within the next few months. The Finney land that was acquired lies immediately south of the Merrimack village adjoining it, facing on the main street of the mill village. Original plans of the Merrimack company when it entered this region are said to have provided for the erection of eight big mills and a finishing plant.

Hickory, N. C.—The Ivey Mill Company announces the appointment of Harding, Tilton & Co., McCampbell Department, as exclusive selling agents, effective immediately. The McCampbell Department will be in charge of Leavelle and Bryant McCampbell, formerly of Converse & Co. For many years, Harding, Tilton & Co. have been representing New England fine yarn and fine yarn

cloth mills particularly. The new factory of 33-inch cloth known to the trade as Shuford filling sateen. The mill has 25,000 spindles and 400 Southern connections.

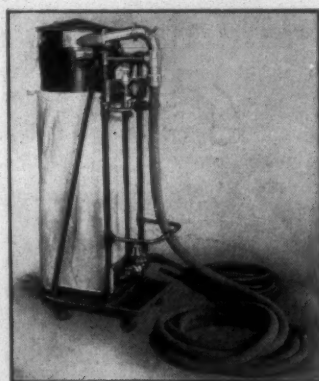
The Ivey Mill Company, since its establishment in 1903, has devoted and A. A. Shuford, Jr., secretary and itself almost entirely to the manu- treasurer.



The K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motion

The K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motion is being installed in a leading worsted mill on 105 automatic looms where it replaces the mechanical warp stops heretofore in use. (Fifth order since 1914 by this mill.)

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Greenville, S. C.
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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Gaffney, S. C.—Officials of the Musgrove Mills of Gaffney, one of the newest manufacturing plants established in this city in the textile line, announced that machinery has been added to its plant consisting of 5,000 additional spindles, together with the necessary additional carding machinery and like equipment, which will enable the mill to increase its output by approximately 25 per cent. The addition to the Musgrove mill also includes ten new 4-inch looms and it is stated that the complete equipment of the plant is now running full time. No additional floor space had to be provided at the mill, by reason of the fact that when the building was erected, it was foreseen that the machinery installed at that time would not be adequate, and accordingly, more space than was actually needed then was provided in the main building.

Laurens, S. C.—The Watts Cotton Mills company has just completed plans for putting on a new building program, it was stated here recently by George M. Wright of the mill. The program provides for the erection of a new cloth room of brick construction, 78 by 100 feet, to be built by the side of the slasher room of similar dimensions, which was erected a few months ago and is it said to be one of the most complete deperatments of the kind to be found in this section. When the new cloth room is finished a number of operatives will be added to the night shift according to plants now under way.

Another building which the management has felt the need of for some time and which is included in the list of new improvements, is a sixteen-room hotel which will be located on the main highway in a central part of the village. This building will be a frame structure, and will be equipped with modern conveniences.

To take care of the additional operatives incident to the enlargement of the plant, twelve new four-room cottages are to be erected in the village before the program is completed as now planned. A local contractor, J. R. Brownlee, will supervise the work.

South Carolina Mills Pay and Plan Dividends.

Chester, S. C.—The following dividends have been declared by the mills grouped at Newberry, Gaffney and Abbeville:

Oakland Mill, 4 per cent semi-annual on \$500,000 capital stock; Mollohon Mill, 4 per cent semi-annual on \$750,000 capital; Newberry Cotton Mills, 4 per cent semiannual on \$1,000,000 capital, all of Newberry.

Limestone Mill, 5 per cent semi-annual on \$500,000 capital; Hamrick Mill, 5 per cent semi-annual on \$500,000 capital; Gaffney Manufacturing Company, 2 1-2 per cent on \$1,600,000 common stock, all of Gaffney.

Other Gaffney mills declared divi-

dends last November and June. The Abbeville Cotton Mills declared a dividend of 3 per cent, semi-annual on \$635,000 capital.

The stockholders of the Calhoun Mills met on January 10 to consider increasing the capital to \$1,000,000 from \$600,000 and is now increasing from 25,000 to 41,000 spindles, building many new cottages and running day and night.

H. A. Metz Secures New Office.

The Charlotte office of the H. A. Metz Company are now located, at rooms 7 and 8, No. 301½ West Trade Street. The offices were formerly in the Trust Building and the change was made necessary when the latter building was burned. John David Hunter is manager of the Charlotte office.

May Locate Tire Plants in South.

Atlanta, Ga.—With a view to the possible location of cotton mill units aggregating ten million dollars in Georgia and nearby states by the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation, and coincident with the starting up of present units in the east, J. J. Boyle, prominent official of the company, arrived in Atlanta for a conference with L. W. (Chip) Roberts, consulting engineer, for the Dunlop corporation.

Other officials were to arrive in Atlanta Monday, and together with Mr. Robert, will inspect a number of cotton mill centers in Georgia and North Carolina, among which will be included Columbus, West Point, Gastonia, N. C., Greenville, S. C., and Charlotte.

"We are very much interested in the cotton mill industry in the South, particularly with regard to labor conditions as affecting our present plans," said Mr. Boyle. "The South already contains some of the most noted tire fabric plants in the world, notably the Cabarrus Mills in North Carolina, and the Bibb Manufacturing company and the Thomaston Mills in Georgia. The products of these mills are unexcelled in our industry, and the high class of labor obtainable in the South is certainly a contributing cause to their unusual success and the prominence of their products."

According to Mr. Roberts, the extensive development program of the Dunlop interests in America, after being held up for some time due to the economic depression, was resumed the first of this year, and will be carried to completion as rapidly as possible. Of the units which have already been built, one each has been located in Utica and Buffalo. The original plans of the company call for two additional 80,000 spindle

units for the production of cotton fabric for their cord tires, and the location of these units has not yet been decided.

"It is undoubtedly true that the eyes of the textile industry are on the South today more than ever in its history," declared Mr. Roberts, "and unusual textile developments may be expected during the coming year."

It is expected that if the opinion of the officials at present in the South are favorable to the location of one or more of these units here, Sir Eric Geddes, who had charge of the production of munitions and war materials for England during the war, and who has recently assumed the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Dunlop corporation, will visit Atlanta for a personal inspection of the locations selected.

Financial papers and trade journals recently carried full accounts of the resumption of the American operations of the Dunlop interests as an indication of the improvement of business conditions.

South Carolina Mills Fight Taxes.

Greenville, S. C.—The sprinkle preceding the storm against State

taxes which cotton mill and other industrial leaders regard as unjust has started in the form of letters to members of the General Assembly, and all indications point to a well organized, thorough campaign to place full facts before the legislators when they meet next Tuesday morning in Columbia.

The campaign is to be conducted personally by mill men, who have an array of facts purporting to show that some proposed laws will do no less than kill the goose that is laying the golden egg of prosperity in this State. Virtually all the mill executives of the State are giving the matter personal attention, and it is expected that quite a number will be on the ground in Columbia. The number of merchants and business men in other lines there is expected to be even greater.

In communications to legislators, mill men have made this statement:

For the 10 years ending Jan. 1, 1922, Alabama increased her spindles 44 per cent, Georgia 34 per cent, South Carolina 48 per cent, and North Carolina 58 per cent. On Jan. 1, 1922, there were under construction as follows: Alabama, 4,928 spindles; Georgia, 10,000; Texas, 15,000; Tennessee, 21,000; North Carolina

351,676, and in South Carolina, none.

The capital stock invested in cotton mills on Jan. 1, 1922, was in North Carolina, \$159,035,370, and in South Carolina, \$119,035,370. This difference of \$40,000,000 just about equals the capital of all the banks in South Carolina.

The greatest contrast noticeable and emphasized in the statement placed before the legislators is the difference between conditions in the two Carolinas.

It is cited that one manufacturer has two mills of about the same size, equipment and value, one located in North Carolina, and the other in South Carolina. State and county taxes on the South Carolina plant was put at \$7,900, or almost double the other figure.

It is being contended not alone that the tendency in this State had been toward laws adverse to mills, but also that laws adverse to the operatives have been passed and are being advocated now. Probably included in this classification is the bill which would limit plants to a 48-hour week for operatives, which failed of passage at the last Legislature only after a long struggle.

Franklin Process Dye Plants Very Active.

The Franklin Process Company, now maintains offices at Philadelphia, Providence, New York, Greenville, S. C., and Manchester, England. The business is very active. There are three job plants now established in this country, all equipped with the Franklin dyeing machines, and a corps of dyeing experts is kept busy at all times studying special manufacturing problems and making recommendations on them.

Worsted yarns, single or ply, on bobbins, tubes or cones, are treated on the containers and returned ready for use. This avoids the waste that is so seriously when skeins and warps are handled. Worsted yarns wound on jacks pools are now dyed by this process and returned on the original spools.

Franklin Process dyes have a peculiar brilliancy of their own and certain mills using them have been able to secure better prices for their output because of the character of the coloring shown.

Bradford Wool Reports.

There has been a strong growing demand for medium and fine cross-breds, according to a report from Trade Commissioner H. D. Butler. Throughout the fall Merinos have been steady after the drop in the opening days of the auctions.

SEABOARD Air Line Railway

ANNOUNCES

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Tickets on sale October 1st, 1922, to April 30th, 1923, with final limit to June 15th, 1923.

Important Winter schedules effective November 12th, 1922, with through sleeping car lines to Florida's East and West Coast Resorts.

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E. W. LONG,
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Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

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SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



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Dyers Issue Shade Card.

A 1923 spring season shade card giving in detail dyers' formulae has just been issued by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., in conjunction with the Textile Color Card Association.

The booklet gives the recipes for silk, wool, cotton and leather goods and in leather goods gives two divisions of chrome tanned leather and vegetable tanned leather. At the office of the Textile Color Card Association it was said that the issuance of the booklet was an important step and would prove invaluable in giving the chemical formula for dyeing each color in silk, wool, cotton and leather goods.

European Cotton Mill Trade Declined Last Half of 1922.

Manchester, Eng.—The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations in its semi-annual survey of world cotton mill industries reports improvement in six countries and retrogression in six others covered in the survey for the last half of 1922. The countries showing a decline represent the largest centers of cotton mills in Europe.

The countries in which a decline is noted for the period covered in the survey are England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Czecho-Slovakia. The countries listed in the report that show an im-

provement for the latter half of last year are Italy, Poland, Holland, Norway, Portugal, and Sweden.

The survey points out that the Polish industry is particularly active, the average being 32 per cent above the business done before the war. The number of operatives is also greater than the pre-war record and in the point of machinery active spindles have increased 19 per cent and looms 11 per cent.

Referring to Russia the survey says that production there is showing a continuous increase. One-third of the country's spindles are now working and one-fourth of the looms are in operation. The report of the Federation for the first half of 1922 showed a decline in the con-

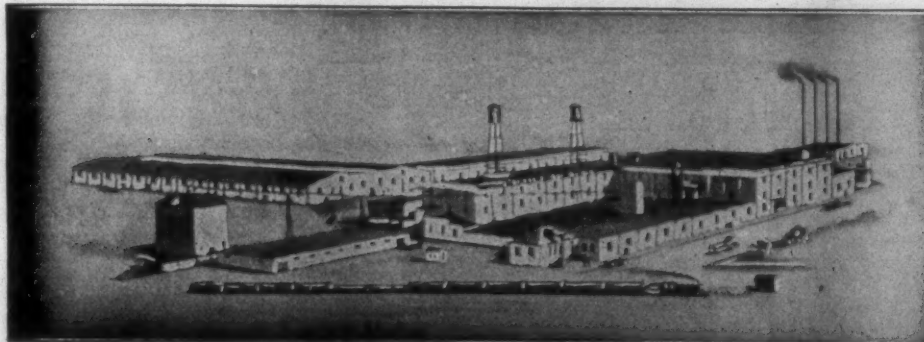
sumption of cotton in Russia as compared with the previous six months and according to the best information available only 1,100,000 of the 7,400,000 spindles in Russia were in operation.

With Knight Templar Charm Employees Present Superintendent

The employees of the Victory Yarn Mills, Gastonia, N. C., in token of their high regard presented their Superintendent, Mr. H. G. Winget, at Christmas, a very handsome gild Knight Templar watch chain and charm.

Mr. Winget at no time forgets the welfare of his people, and the gift was an appreciation of that fact on the part of the employees.

VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

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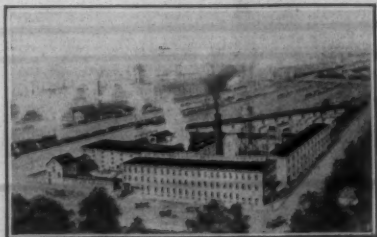
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Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company

Indian Orchard, Mass.

**Southern Mills Run More Spindle
Hours.**

(Continued from Page 7)

of spindle hours that the two sections of the country operated. In the first ten months of the year the Southern mills operated about 42,000,000,000 spindle hours, while the Northern mills ran only 34,000,000,000, although the Southern mills have only about 16,000,000 spindles while the Northern mills have approximately 21,000,000. In other words, the Southern mills, with 24 per cent less spindles than the North, ran 24 per cent more spindle hours.

The differences between the two sections of the industry as here shown are not open to question, as they are based on reports made monthly to the Bureau of Census by every mill in the country. These reports of active and idle spindle hours, originated by the Census Bureau in September, 1921, now give a line of statistical information that was greatly missed for many years.

It is no longer necessary for the trade to base its ideas of mill activity on the more or less unsatisfactory index furnished by consumption of the raw material. The figures of spindle hours show accurately the fluctuations in mill operations not only in the industry as a whole, but also in the various states.

A number of factors have contributed to produce the difference between the North and South. It has been partly the result of labor difficulties in New England mills, arising from the efforts of manufacturers to reduce manufacturing costs by lowering wage rates and increasing working hours. This, however, has not been the major factor in the situation, as is shown by the fact that the same condition prevailed to a marked extent in the closing months of 1921, before the labor difficulties in New England began.

In November of 1921 the Southern spindles ran on an average 252 hours, against only 177 for the Northern spindles, and in December 289, against 188. Moreover, in October of this year, when most of the labor difficulties had been cleared up, the Southern spindles averaged 284 hours, against 177 for the Northern mills.

The curtailment of mill operations in the North, coincident with overtime in the South, has been primarily due to the higher operating costs in the North, these in turn being the result of higher wage rates, higher fuel and transportation costs, heavier taxation, shorter working hours and legislative restrictions of many kinds.

As to legislative restrictions, it may be pointed out, for example, that the practice of some Southern mills to operate day and night is not generally practicable in Massachusetts because of laws in that State which prohibit the employment of women and minors on the night shift.

There is doubtless room for difference of opinion as to the relative importance of the various factors that have produced this unbalanced state in the industry, but there can be no denying the fact that all the factors taken together have constituted a great handicap to the Northern mills.

It is obvious that the conditions

with which the Northern manufacturers have had to deal have been far more difficult than those confronting the Southern manufacturers. The facts seem to indicate that in times when there is not enough business to keep all the cotton mills of the country fully engaged the Southern mills, with their lower costs, are in a position to take by far the greater part of the business offered and the Northern mills get what is left.

The Northern mills, it would appear, are in somewhat the same position as a copper mine whose cost of production is 14c or 15c, competing with a mine which can produce the metal for 10c or 11c, with the market at 14c. If the high cost mine is needed to supply the world's needs in normal times it is bound to stay in business, but it suffers first and most in times of depression and it does not enjoy as great prosperity in times of business activity as its competitor.

The Northern cotton mills are needed to supply nearly half of this country's supply of cotton goods in normal times. Consequently they will not stop running for good. And they will stay in the North if for no other reason, because it is physically impossible to move them South. But they now find, and will continue to find, as long as present conditions prevail, that Southern competition is a real handicap to their prosperity and a deterrent to their expansion.

Japan takes 16 per cent in quantity and 17 per cent in value of the total exports of English wool textiles. English exporters, consider Japan as their best customer.

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But the principle remains the same whatever its name, and when the distinctive performance of

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is considered the fact remains that the unusual work they accomplish is merely because they are made to do the right things in the right way by the most direct method.

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and Oklahoma City and Hobart, Okla.

Cotton Notes**World Production of Cotton Increased.**

Total production of cotton for the 1922-23 season in countries that produced over 90 per cent of the world's crop in the period of 1909-13 is estimated at 15,250,000 bales of 478 pounds net, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of 2,559,000 bales, or 20 per cent, above the production for the same countries last year, and a decrease of 3,991,000 bales, or 21 per cent, from the average production for the five years 1909-13. The countries covered are the United States, Mexico, India, Egypt, Asiatic Russia, and Chosen.

The total cotton area for the above countries, except Mexico, for the 1922-23 season is estimated at 57,106,000 acres, which is 5,044,000 acres or 10 per cent, more than the area last year and 2,736,000 acres, or 5 per cent less than the average area for the five years 1909-13. Practically the total increase in production is accounted for by the larger crop in the United States, which is 9,964,000 bales, compared with 7,953,641 bales in 1921. The Egyptian crop is placed at 1,015,000 bales in 1921. The India crop is 684,000 bales in 1921. The Asiatic Russia crop is 4,016,000 bales, compared with 3,735,000 bales in 1921. Asiatic Russia shows a decrease of 50 per cent in production since 1921. The crop of Mexico is only slightly smaller than last year's crop.

sia shows a decrease of 50 per cent in production since 1921. The crop of Mexico is only slightly smaller than last year's crop.

The Weeks Cotton Trade.

Frequent and fairly wide fluctuations occurred in prices for both spot cotton and future contracts during the week ending January 5, with net changes showing small advances in both spot cotton and future contracts. Reports indicated a further general improvement in the dry goods markets including the trade in Manchester. Spot cotton in the South was reported to be selling on a higher basis than for some time, which probably indicates that holders are not free sellers at present levels. The supply situation is reported to be developing a more accurate position from week to week, due primarily to spinners' takings running in excess of those of last season when they were comparatively full. Reports indicate that the trade is expecting the gin-nings for the period prior to January 1, to be around 100,000 bales. January future contracts at New York advanced 12 points, closing at 26.54 cents. The average price for middling in 10 spot markets was 26.58 cents per pound, the highest



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point reached so far this season, as compared with the close of 26.50 cents on December 29.

Sales of spot cotton for the week were in fair volume, reaching about 47,000 bales for the 4 business days.

Exports for the week amounted to 112,522 bales, as compared with 75,324 bales last week and 165,238 bales for the corresponding period last year. Total exports from August 1 to January 5 amounted to 2,831,003 bales, as compared with 3,017,803 bales for the same period in 1921.

Certified stock at New York on January 5 was 53,568 bales, and at New Orleans, 34,800 bales. Total stocks all kinds at New York, 74,339 bales, and at New Orleans, 235,609 bales.

New York future contracts closed January 5: January 26.54c, March 26.72, May 26.88, July 26.63, October 24.75; New Orleans closed: January 26.44c, March 26.45, May 26.46, July 26.25, October 24.38. New Orleans spot cotton 26.88 cent per pound.

Jacquards.

(Continued from Page 10.)

4. Tandem Drive.

Occasionally it is possible to drive two jacquards in tandem over one loom successfully, but in general it is difficult to keep the lost motion out of the driving parts to such an extent that all portions of the harness will lift uniformly.

5. Cylinder Indication.

Particular attention should be paid to the bearings which support the cylinder shafts on the side of the jacquard. If these are not re-bushed when worn, the cylinder will

not indicate properly against the needle plate, and accuracy of indication is absolutely essential.

6. Safety Pawls.

Insist that the cylinder safety pawls are at all times functioning properly. A cylinder coming in cornerwise against the needle plate means a bad smash and this cannot possibly happen if the safety pawl is in its proper place.

7. Oil Spots.

Oil must be applied to certain parts of the jacquard, particularly the cylinder hammers, and, therefore, oil spots may occur on the fabric unless there are oil pans under the timbers which support the jacquard.

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Monroe, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The first week of the new year found the cotton goods markets firm, with a moderate demand for goods. Increasing inquiries indicated the approach of a larger demand for all classes of goods. Gray goods and the sheetings sold in moderate quantities, at the high prices. Most of the sales were confined to small lots. Some of the big manufacturers placed orders for delivery as late as May. First showings of fall lines of napped goods were made during the week. It is expected that new market prices will be named this week.

On some new lines of fall gingham, prices of 24 1-2 cents have been named on toile du nord, which is slightly higher than those named before the last rise in cotton.

The market on bleached goods was generally quiet during the week. There is a steady business in towels, bed spreads and other heavy cotton of a staple character.

Print cloths were generally inactive. The business heard of in commission houses was generally 1-8 cent higher in wide staples than second hands were getting. For example, sayes of 38 1-2 inch 64x60s were made in one house at 10 1-2 cent and 68x72s brought 11 5-8 cents for small spot lots. In second hands this level could be shaded 1-8 cent. It was possible to buy 4-yard 80s from second hands at 14 1-4 cents, while mills were getting 14 1-2 cents for any they would sell. There was some small business reported in odd narrow goods here.

Sheetings sold on a basis of 9 5-8 cents for 31-inch goods and some mills making 4-yard 37-inch goods declined further business under 12c. Sales of 550s were made at 8 7-8c,

and they could be had from second hands at 1-8 cent lower. For deliveries in quantities 4.25s bring 11 1-4 cent. Some mills have secured 8 1-3 cent for 6.15s, and this is 1-8 cent higher than some other sellers have accepted.

The duck market has begun to bestir itself. A few new contracts have been placed on the basis of higher prices obtaining. Enameling duck business has been light during the week. Mills are well sold up and are prepared to await the disposition of the buyer. Hose and belting duck have brought out no indications of revived interest. Prices vary between 47 and 49 cents. Twills and rills are quiet. Inventories are being taken by many potential buyers.

Tire manufacturers feel less foreboding about the future since advanced quotations have been generally adopted. A number of tire fabric mills are reported to own considerable cotton bought at prices considerably below prevailing levels. This condition will influence quotations on finished goods for some time to come, making for irregular prices.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 8 1-4 cents 64x60's, 8 cents; 38 1-2 inch 64x64's, 10 3-4 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 15 cents to 15 1-2; denims, 22 1-2 cents; prints 10 3-4 cents; staple gingham, 17 3-4 cents; dress gingham 21 1-2 to 24 cents.

American Cotton Piece Goods in Ceylon.

The fact that American-made white drills are very popular in Ceylon would indicate that there is an opportunity open for American exporters in the other piece goods, providing the demands for the local market can be met, says Consul M. M. Vance, in a report to the Department of Commerce. Firms manufacturing cloths with a width of 40-42 inch are advised that there is a demand for prints and bleached cloths used for the sarangs, or skirts, or body cloths for both sexes. The wide material is necessary as the custom of the country demands that the cloth reach from the waist to the ankles.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was a fair sized amount of business in the yarn market last week and prices made some advance during the first few days of the week. While there were some orders for knitting yarns, the trade as a whole seems to be marking time and the amount of business was considerably less than that of a few weeks back. There seems to be a general opinion that there will be a good buying movement in knitting yarns during the latter part of this month. Underwear manufacturers continually resist higher prices on the ground that the public will not stand for higher retail prices, but the mills are pointing out the continued rise in manufacturing costs as the necessity for higher levels.

Weaving yarns showed some advance during the week. There was a good movement of thread yarns, a good volume of business in lots of 10,000 to 25,000 pounds being noted.

The lace, towel and carpet trades were in the market again, most of this business being in rather small quantities for filling in purposes.

It is reported to be no longer possible to pick up stock lots of yarns, especially in the counts most desired, and when it comes to specialties that have to be made to order the situation is rapidly approaching the acute stage. This in turn has its due effect upon the price situation. Cheap lots of yarns are disappearing and orders have to be placed on the basis of spinners' prevailing ideas. These are particularly strong, especially in the South where the spinners are taking a much more pronounced stand than are their competitors among the Northern mills. Local brokers say that the influence of the holidays has entirely disappeared as a market factor, and judging from the way that the wires are being kept hot between the various parties at interest the saying is a true one.

Cotton goods were quoted in the market as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Skeins	42 a
5s to 8s	43 a44
10s to 12s	43 a44

14s	45 a46
16s	47 a48
20s	49 a50
24s	52 a53
30s	59 a60
40s	65 a
40s ex	66 a68
50s	70 a75
60s	82 a
Carpet—2, 3 and 4-ply	92 a
5-ply	41 a

Tinged Insulating Yarns.	
6s, 1-ply	39 a
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	4 a
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	41 a
12s, 2-ply	42 a43
20s, 2-ply	48 1/2 a
26s, 2-ply	53 a
30s, 2-ply	57 a

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
6s to 10s	42 a43
12s	44 a
14s	45 a45 1/2
16s	47 a47 1/2
20s	48 1/2 a49
24s	51 a52
26s	54 a55
30s	57 a
40s	66 a68

Southern Single Skeins.	
6s to 8s	41 1/2 a42
10s	42 1/2 a
12s	43 1/2 a
14s	44 a
16s	46 a
20s	48 a48 1/2
24s	51 a
26s	53 a54
30s	57 a58

Southern Frame Cones.	
8s	41 a
10s	42 a
12s	42 1/2 a
14s	43 a
16s	43 1/2 a
18s	44 a45
20s	45 1/2 a46
22s	46 a47
26s	48 a49
24s	47 a48
30s	53 a
30s dbl crd	51 a
30s tying in	51 a
40s	64 a

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.	
2-ply 30s	70 a
2-ply 36s	78 a
2-ply 40s	80 a
2-ply 50s	90 a
2-ply 60s	1.05a
2-ply 70s	1.10a1.15
2-ply 80s	1.25a1.30

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.	
20s, 2-ply	54 a
22s, 2-ply	56 a
24s, 2-ply	58 a
30s, 2-ply	64 a
36s, 2-ply	69 a
40s, 2-ply	74 a
46s, 2-ply	80 a
50s, 2-ply	87 a

Eastern Carded Cones	
10s	43 a
12s	44 a
14s	45 a
16s	46 a
20s	48 a
22s	49 a
26s	52 a
28s	54 a
30s	58 a

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WANT position as superintendent, or would consider well paying place as carder or spinner. Experienced superintendent who has handled some of the best jobs in the South. A-1 references. Address No. 3647.

WANT position as superintendent in mill requiring services of thoroughly competent man, on yarn or cloth. Married, temperate, hard worker and economical, can secure results. Over 10 years as superintendent of best mills. Best of references. Address No. 3648.

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WANT position as carder, spinner or both, or superintendent of 30,000 spindles. Now running 56,000-spindle spinning room. On present job for three years, and am giving satisfaction, but have excellent reason for wanting to change. References. Address No. 3651.

WANT position as carder, or would take second hand in large room. Good man who thoroughly understands card room in every particular. Address No. 3652.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill, weave plant preferred, or assistant superintendent in large mill. Competent to handle either place. Good references. Address No. 3653.

WANT position as carder and spinner, or both. Long practical experience, good manager of help, excellent references. Address No. 3654.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinning. Now employed in first class mill, but want larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3655.

WANT position as overseer spinning on medium numbers hosiery yarns. Can give first class references from present and past employers. Address No. 3656.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician. Long experience in large mill shops, can handle either steam or electric plant. Good references. Address No. 3657.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill, or as assistant superintendent or weaver in large mill, either plain or fancy work. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3658.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, know how to get quality production at low cost. Good references. Address No. 3659.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in room having 784 looms, with dobby heads on 448 of them. Age 35, long experience as loom fixer, second hand and assistant superintendent. Familiar with plain and drill goods, pajama checks, shirting, skirting, sateen, gabardine, marquisettes and other goods woven on plain and dobby looms. I. C. S. graduate. Best of references. Address No. 3660.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Good man of long experience who can successfully handle your mill or spinning room. Address No. 3661.

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WANT position as carder or spinner on

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WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Have had long experience as both superintendent and overseer and can show excellent record and qualifications. Fine references. Address No. 3664.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide variety of fabrics and am first class weaver in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3665.

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WANTED—Clerical position by married man, four years' mill work. Competent for paymaster or buyer of supplies. Thoroughly familiar with general office work. Address 3667.

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WANT position as card room overseer or master mechanic, or both in small mill. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3670.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and am capable, practical man who has always gotten results. Good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3671.

WANT position as roller coverer. Long experience in this work enables me to take charge of your shop and do your work efficiently. Fine references. Address No. 3672.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now have night job, but wish day run. Twenty-six years experience as weaver, 11 years as overseer. Can handle help well. Prefer job with Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3673.

WANT position as superintendent or would take carding and spinning. Textile college graduate, long practical experience in good mills. Excellent references. Address No. 3674.

WANT position, any size mill, as overseer carding and spinning. Colored or white work. Several years' experience as overhauler of carding, spinning and weaving. A-1 references. Address No. 3675.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Many years' experience in both positions. Am thoroughly qualified to handle mill on efficient basis. Best of references. Address No. 3676.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving plant, or overseer weaving. Married, age 39. Good references. Address No. 3677.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Have had 15 years' experience as overseer in South Carolina and can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3678.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Long experience on both jobs and can show excellent record. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3679.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take overseer carding. Have been overseer for long term of years and thoroughly understand my business. Good references. Address No. 3680.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on fancy colored goods, sheetings, drills, can handle either Draper or Crompton and Knowles looms. Age 47, have family. Best of references. Have been in weave room 39 years, 18 years as overseer. Address No. 3781.

WANT position as overseer carding. Hard working, competent man, who has had necessary experience to handle card room on efficient basis. References. Address No. 3782.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain or fancy work, familiar with all Southern made goods. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3683.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain goods preferred. Capable, experienced man with excellent record. Good references. Address No. 3684.

WANT position as superintendent, weaver or spinner. Long practical experience in number of good mills. Now employed,

but can change on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3685.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or both. can give satisfactory references showing Dependable man of settled habits who ability to handle job. Address No. 3686.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 48, married, 20 years' experience as carder and spinner on both white and colored work. Now employed as carder. Good manager of help and have fine references. Address No. 3687.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of long experience and can show results on job. Good habits and hard worker. Best of references. Address No. 3688.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large room. I. C. S. graduate, good character and man of settled habits. Steady and experienced worker. Address No. 3689.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thorough and practical man and can handle anything in the mill. Have handled some of the best mills in South. Now employed, but want better equipped plant. Address No. 3690.

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WANT position as overseer carding on carded or combed work. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Married, age 35, have family. Address No. 3695.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Piedmont section preferred. Ten years in cloth room, being overseer at two mills. Experienced on all kinds of white goods. Business college education. Fine references. Age 36, married, family of four. Address No. 3696.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or carder and spinner in larger mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent references to show past record as to character and ability. Address No. 3697.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Long experience in both departments, excellent references. Address No. 3698.

WANT position as overseer large weave room, or superintendent small mill. Long experience on both white and colored work. Good references. Address No. 3699.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Married, sober, good habits. Can handle plain work and get quality and quantity production. Two years as second hand. Can change on short notice. References. Address No. 3700.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Experienced mill man who understands yarn production and who can get good results. Now employed. Address No. 3701.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Practical man of long experience, thoroughly capable of handling card room or mill. Excellent references. Address No. 3702.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Several years' experience as head erector man for Draper Corporation. Now employed as second hand in room with 729 Draper looms. Graduate of I. C. S. course in designing. Would not consider less than \$40 per week. First class references. Address No. 3703.

WANT position overseer spinning, twisting or winding. Can come on two weeks' notice. Nothing less than \$40 per week. References to show character and ability. Address No. 3704.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill on plain white goods or weaver in large mill on plain white goods. Practical, experienced and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3705.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding, white or colored goods. Long record of satisfactory service in good mills. Address No. 3706.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or will take second hand's place in large mill. Practical spinner of long experience on all grades of spinning. Best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3707.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Long experience and am not afraid of run down job. Prefer print cloth mill. Excellent references. Address No. 3708.

WANT position as cloth room overseer, or spinning clerk. Have had 25 years in cloth room and can get results. Good references. Address No. 3709.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Experienced practical man of good character and ability. Address No. 3710.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Can handle either in satisfactory manner. References to show past experience, character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3711.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver in large mill, or as salesman of mill supplies. Can furnish excellent references from some of the leading mill men in the South. Address No. 3712.

WANT position as master mechanic. Five years on present job, six on preceding job. Married, 37 years old. Fine record in good mills. Can furnish as good references as any man in the South. Address No. 3713.

WANT position as superintendent of mill of 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Long experience as carder in some of the biggest mills in the South. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man who has references to show an excellent record with some of the best mills in South. Address No. 3714.

WANT position as carder, or would consider second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer. Long experience as overseer and second hand. Age 33, can furnish good references. Address No. 3715.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have been in present place for four years, but wish larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3716.

WANT position as second hand in carding. Several years' experience in card room, I. C. S. course. Good references. Address 3717.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or both. Long practical experience and have excellent record. Address No. 3718.

WANT position as overseer weaving on any class of goods from plain sheeting up to fancy dobby dress goods. High class, competent man, who will send references or come for personal interview. Address No. 3719.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now with one of largest companies in South. Have held present job 12 years. Experienced on plain and colored work. Excellent references. Address No. 3720.

WANT position as overseer large card room or spinning room, or both, or as assistant superintendent in medium sized mill. High grade technical training and life time experience. I. C. S. graduate. Good references. Address No. 3721.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience on both white and colored goods, also tire cord and twine. Address No. 3722.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Practical, experienced man who will handle your spinning room in capable manner. Address No. 3723.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Nines years on last job. Fine references. Address No. 3724.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or superintendent. Experienced on most goods made in South, good record as to character and ability to handle job. Fine references. Address No. 3725.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving, slashing or cloth room. High class man in every particular. Have necessary experience to make capable overseer. Address No. 3726.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced with steam, electric and water driven plants. Excellent references. Address No. 3727.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or second hand in large room. Four years on fancy work. Five years as erector for Stafford Co. Good references. Address No. 3728.

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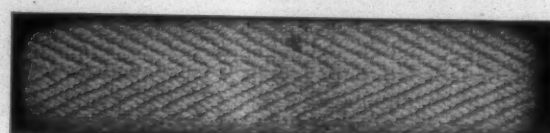
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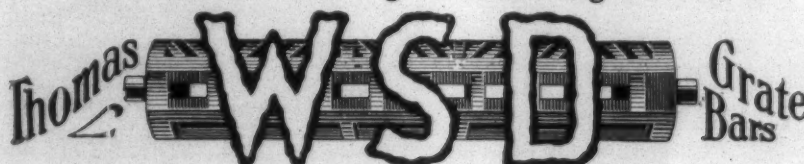
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—G—
J. B. Ford Co., Wyandotte, Mich.
Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.
Franklin Needle Co., Franklin, N. H.

—H—
Grant Leather Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.

Graton and Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Grinnell Co., Providence, R. I.
Kenneth Grigg & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

—H—
Hambley & Co., Salisbury, N. C.
Hart Products Corp., 44 E 53rd St., New York.
Hawley's Laboratories, Charlotte, N. C.
Hesslein & Co., Inc., 93 Worth St., New York.
Hemphill Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Hepworth, John W. & Co., Lehigh Ave. and Mascher St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hollingsworth, J. D., Greenville, S. C.
Huntington & Guerry, Greenville, S. C.
Hockaday Co., Chicago, Ill.

—J—
Jennings, Mfg. Co., Thomasville, N. C.
Jennings, A. T. & Co., 88 Broad St., New York.
C. F. Jones & Co., Salisbury, N. C.
Johnson & Howie, Monroe, N. C.
Jordan Mfg. Co., Monticello, Ga.

—K—
Kaumagraph Co., 209 W. 38th St., New York.
Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Company, Jenkintown, Pa.
Klipstein & Co., A., New York.

—L—
Edward R. Ladew Co., 428 Broadway, New York.
Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co., Charlotte, N. C.
J. H. Lane & Co., New York.
Lawrence & Company, Boston, Mass.
Lombard Iron Works, Augusta, Ga.
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass.
Lowell Shuttle Co., Lowell, Mass.
Link-Belt Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lineberger Bros., Lincolnton, N. C.
Lupton, David, Sons., nc., Philadelphia.

—M—
Myles Salt Co., 712 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La.
Macrodi Fibre Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Mathieson Alkali Works, New York.
Masury-Young Co., 196 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Mill Devices Co., Durham, N. C.
Mauney Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Merrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.
J. N. McCausland Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Metz & Co., H. A., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York.
Morehead Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, New York.
Mossberg Pressed Steel Cor., Attleboro, Mass.

—N—
National Lead Co., New York.
National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York.
N. C. Reed Co., High Point, N. C.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 401 Broadway, New York.

—O—
Page Fence and Wire Products Association, 215 N. Michigan St., Chicago.
B. H. Parker & Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Paulson, Linkroum & Co., 52 Leonard St., New York.
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
Walter L. Parker Co., Lowell, Mass.

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co., Central Falls, R. I.

—R—
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Rice, Dobby Chain Co., Millbury, Mass.
Ridley Watts and Co., 44 Leonard St., New York.
Rogers Fibre Co., 121 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

—S—
Rose, Geo. M., Jr., Charlotte, N. C.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave., New York.
Roy & Sons Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass.

—S—
Sanders, Orr & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
S K F Industries, Inc., New York.
Scott, Charnley and Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Seaboard Railway, Charlotte, N. C.
Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Sirrline, J. E., Greenville, S. C.
Shambow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Southern Novelty Co., Hartsville, S. C.
Southern Railway, Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Textile Machinery Co., Greenville, S. C.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

—S—
Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass.
Staley Mfg. Co., A. E., Decatur, Ill.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Richmond, Va.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Stein, Hall & Co., New York City.
R. P. Sweeney, Greenville, S. C.
Swan & Finch Co., 522 Fifth Ave., New York.

—T—
Tanner & Jones, Charlotte, N. C.
Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomas Grate Bar Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Threefoot Bros. & Co., Meridian, Miss.
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N. Y.
Torrington Co., Torrington, Conn.
Tripod Paint Co., 68 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

—U—
United Chemical Products Corp., Jersey City, N. J.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., 57 Eddy St., Providence, R. I.
U. S. Oil & Supply Co., Providence, R. I.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.

—V—
Vogel Co., Jos. A., Wilmington, Del.

—W—
Wilson, Wm. and York, Charlotte, N. C.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Boston, Mass.
Wolfe, H. H., & Co., Monroe, N. C.
Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N. J.
Wood's, T. B. Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.
Woolford, G., Wood Tank Mfg. Co., 710 Lincoln Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitman & Son, Clarence, New York.
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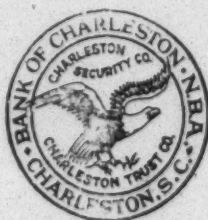
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